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IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION

A NEW INDUSTRY SPRINGS UP

Great Britain discovered that Germany was supplying most of the vegetable oils consumed in England. As the war progressed it was found necessary to establish the industry at home and to issue embargoes against the exportation of seeds from which the oils are made. The situation in brief was that Germany bought the raw material in the British and French possessions in South Africa, refined the oils in Germany and sold them in London. British millers said they could not compete without protection and no protection was forthcoming until the war shut out German imports and practically erected a tariff wall.

America was dependent upon foreign supplies, but these were cut off by war embargoes and the United States turned to China and Japan for raw products. Manufacturers in this country enlarged their facilities where possible and the industry is given an appearance of permanency by the establishment of two plants in New York City for crushing copra from which cocoanut oil is made.

There are misgivings, however, as to the future of the industry, especially when competition from China and Japan begins to be felt in the United States. Modern machinery has been installed by millers in those countries, labor is cheap and the mills are close to the base of supplies of the raw products. It is probable that the Chinese and Japanese makers can undersell United States manufacturers and trade will go where prices are lowest. European labor also is cheaper than American labor. Attacked on both sides, east and west, the United States industries must be not only firmly entrenched but protected from destruction by ruinous competition.

The optimistic views of some merchants will probably receive a severe shock when the war is over and trade channels are open again to imports from the far ends of the earth. The new industries here will appeal to Washington in vain. With an administration committed to free trade and a tariff commission overwhelmingly against protection they must meet the competition of cheap labor in Europe and in the Orient by reducing the cost of labor here, or close the mills. Before the war we manufactured only 5 per cent of the cocoanut oil used in the United States; today the entire consumption of oil in this country is supplied by domestic manufacturers. It is an industry worth saving.

FIRST COAL-TAR INDIGO IN THE U. S.

By Ellwood Hendrick

(Member American Chemical Society)

Advices from Midland, Michigan, tell us of the first production of indigo from coal-tar in the United States. One thousand pounds of 20 per cent paste are produced daily despite the fact that in the last tariff bill the ad valorem duty on dyestuffs was struck off from indigo and alizarine colors.

The annual consumption of indigo in normal times is 10,000,000 lbs. annually. By 1912 the German makers of the coal-tar indigo, which is chemically the same as the product of the tropical indigo plants, had driven the natural product from the world's markets, including even

China and Japan, where vast quantities of it are grown.

The artificial is better and more reliable than the natural dye. Owing to the war, the natural product has come back upon the market again, but in normal times it can hardly be expected to hold its own.

WILL HATE PASS WHEN TRADE RESUMES?

The National City Bank makes interesting comparisons of the trade between France and Germany immediately following the war of 1870-71, in which the bitterness was as great as at the present time:

Imports of France from German territory in 1869, the year prior to that war, were \$50,000,000 in value; in 1872, the year following the war, practically \$70,000,000, and averaged \$66,000,000 per annum in the five years after the war. German imports from France in the same period showed an even larger gain, having been in the year before the war, \$60,000,000, while the annual average in the five years following the war was \$83,000,000. Thus trade between France and Germany showed an increase of 40 per cent in the years immediately following the war.

The trade relations between the United States and Spain following our own war with that country, were promptly resumed and quickly increased. Our imports from Spain in 1897, the year prior to the war, were less than \$4,000,000; and in the five years following that war, averaged \$6,000,000 per annum, an increase of 50 per cent; while our exports to that country, which were \$11,000,000 in the year preceding the war, averaged \$14,000,000 per annum in the five years following the war, an increase of 25 per cent.

Japan's exports to Russia, which were about \$1,500,000 in the year prior to that war, averaged more than \$3,000,000 per annum in the five years after her war with that country, an increase of over 100 per cent in a five year period.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE DRUG TRADE

Refusing an anaesthetic, a Serbian soldier fatally wounded is said to have asked his nurse for a cigarette. She gave him one and we quote the nurse's account of the effect. "I saw him take one blissful puff, blow from his mouth the smoke, which was no bluer than his lips, and die." The tobacco trade journals have seized the opportunity and will see that the story is given widespread publicity. The propaganda for the cigarette, besides showing its value as a substitute for anaesthetics also suggests it as an aid in stamping out the opium habit in China. Manufacturers estimate that 50,000,000,000 cigarettes were sold in China, last year, against 25,250,000,000 in the United States.

We point out the inroad being made upon the legitimate sale of anaesthetics and opium by the insidious cigarette that the N.W.D.A. may give the matter due attention at the Chicago convention. Suppose the American public, the population of China and the wounded of Europe should refuse all drugs and substitute the cigarette! We are warning the trade in ample time. It is up to the Committee on Narcotics to at least express its views on this new peril to the drug trade.

MUST HAVE RAW PRODUCTS

Manufacturers of chemicals are not eager for new contracts at this time unless they have the crude materials on hand. Railroad embargoes and impossible shipping conditions have made it difficult to get raw products in any reasonable time and in some cases prices have gone up

after the manufacturer has closed his contract for delivery within a definite date.

Business is in a sense halted by the delay in Washington in guaranteeing security for ships. There is also a measure of responsibility on railroad managers for the inefficiency at the great terminals. Cars are left at points practically inaccessible to consignees and weeks go by before goods are obtainable even after being months on the road. Until these conditions improve it will be impossible for the government to obtain the supplies necessary for army and navy. Manufacturers are willing and ready but without the raw materials they can do nothing. Yet blame will fall on the makers of explosives and chemicals when the country is awake to criminal delay in deliveries.

The situation is serious. Many manufacturers have lost heavily recently because of these conditions and it cannot be expected that the wheels of industry will work expeditiously unless raw products are delivered promptly. In some cases it has been found impossible to obtain goods to fulfil contracts. Spot supplies were absolutely exhausted. An immediate investigation and quick action are in order.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED BY GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, April 3—The Department of Commerce has issued a complete list of Great Britain's import prohibitions, including the articles in the list dated July 10, 1916, and those specified in the proclamation of February 28, 1917. The articles of interest to the drug and chemical trade are given below:

"Aerated, mineral and table waters; agricultural machinery; aluminum, manufactures of; aluminum powder; bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees and shrubs; brandy; chestnut extract; cocoa, preparations of; cocoa, raw; coffee; cocaine and opium and preparations containing them.

"Diatomite and infusorial earth, fatty acids; fruit, raw, of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges), and almonds and nuts used as fruit; furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers.

"Glass, window, sheet and plate; glass tableware; all other glass manufactures; gloves; gold, manufactured or not, including gold coin and articles partly of gold; horns and hoofs; ivory, vegetable; jute, raw.

"Painters' colors and pigments; perfumery; photographic apparatus; quebracho, hemlock, oak, and mangrove extract; rum.

"Salt; spirits and strong waters of all kinds; soap; soya beans; stones and slates; straw envelopes for bottles; straw plaiting; sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk); silver, all manufactures of, other than watches and watch cases.

"Tea; tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes (tobacco from British colonies not prohibited); toilet articles containing glycerin; vegetables, canned bottled, dried and preserved, and pickles (vegetables from British colonies not prohibited); yeast."

GOVERNMENT TO BUY ACIDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of the Navy Department is preparing to make purchases of acids for the use of the Department, and is inviting proposals. Under Schedule 865, for opening April 17th, there is wanted 4,000 pounds of muriatic acid, to be in accordance with specifications, for delivery at the Puget Sound navy yard, within 45 days after date of contract. 5,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, in accordance with specifications, delivery as above. 750 gallons of turpentine, in accordance with standard specifications for delivery as above. All bidders on articles under these schedules are required to state the name and address of the manufacturer and the exact location of the manufactured stock.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL OUTPUT OVER 9,000 BARRELS SHORT THIS YEAR

Better Quality of Oil Than In 1916 Reported—To Save the Glycerin Content the Production Has Not been Refined—England and Germany In Contest for the Oil

Based on reports of the yield so far obtained, Norway's output of cod liver oil for 1917 will be considerably less than last year. Nearly one-half of the Lofoten fishing season is over and according to available comparative statistics the yield is 9,661 barrels under that of 1916.

Authorities in the trade thoroughly conversant with conditions in Norway say it is practically impossible to make up this deficiency. Mid-season is generally recognized as the time of most prolific catches yet 2,000 barrels of this loss was sustained in the interval since the last report, or a little over a week. The 1916 season opened about as inauspiciously as this season but in a corresponding length of time had overtaken and passed the yield of 1915 by almost 90 barrels.

The catch is a little over half that of last year but the percentage of yield of oil from the livers is greater, which betokens a better quality of oil. From the livers of 14,300,000 codfish caught this year was obtained 18,330 barrels of oil whereas the harvest from 26,300,000 fish in 1916 was 27,991 barrels. The following is a comparison of the catch and yield of oil for the last five years for a period ending March 24th:

Year	No. of Codfish.	Yield in Hectoliters.
1917	14,300,000	21,000
1916	26,300,000	32,500
1915	36,000,000	32,400
1914	45,000,000	34,600
1913	22,000,000	15,100

Approximately 1.15 Hectoliters are contained in a barrel of 30 gallons.

A cablegram from Peter Devold, one of the large refiners of Norwegian oil, advises that new steamed but non-clarified medicinal cod liver oil is offered at \$79 a barrel f. o. b. Aalesund, Norway, provided that the importer in this country obtains a permit from a British Consul in the United States for the passage of the oil.

There have been conflicting rumors that both Great Britain and Germany had contracted for the major portion of the 1917 yield of Norwegian oil. In the last two years Germany is supposed to have obtained most of the oil and to forestall a similar move on the part of Germany this year, England is said to have made arrangements whereby the latter country is to have a large part of the 1917 output. London and Liverpool have both been heavy buyers of Newfoundland oil.

It is a significant fact that practically all offers of Norwegian cod liver oil are of a steamed medicinal but non-clarified oil. The supposition is that the oil is not permitted to be refined so that it may retain its full glycerin value. In clarifying or refining the steamed oil it is subjected to a freezing process which causes separation of the stearine, which is also rich in glycerin. A limited amount is refined for home use, but for the present very little is permitted to be exported.

CRUDE SULPHUR FROM SMELTER GAS

By Ellwood Hendrick

In regard to getting the sulphur fumes out of smelter gas, Professor S. W. Young of the Leland Stanford University lately presented to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers a paper on proposed methods whereby the result of the process is crude sulphur. This would indeed be a Godsend.

When copper and other ores are smelted they must also be roasted to get the sulphur away from the metal. This is easy enough to do, but the fumes that escape into the air are the fumes of sulphurous acid, and if there is anything that disposes a farmer to carry a pitchfork and a double-bar'l shotgun along with him when he goes to

make his protest it is these very sulphurous fumes in the air. In fact in some states the laws now forbid the liberation of the gases of burning sulphur in nearly every activity except that of volcanoes. Volcanoes are exempt.

It is possible to collect this sulphurous gas and make sulphuric acid out of it, but some plants are so located that transportation costs forbid. Sulphur on the other hand may be stored out of doors as long as desired and sold whenever there is a good price available for it.

Two methods are known, a wet one and a dry one, but both depend upon the way sulphur has of getting out of its combination with oxygen in the presence of certain other bodies. Vast quantities are likely to be thus produced.

NO SHORTAGE OF ALCOHOL FOR WAR PURPOSES, BUT NITRATES ARE SCARCE

Interruption of Shipments from Chili Might Cause Delay In Delivering Explosives—Supply of Alcohol Seems to be Adequate

Manufacturers of explosives and officials of the leading alcohol companies say the country will not be embarrassed by any shortage of alcohol, as the supply can be increased to meet the most urgent demands with very little difficulty. The du Pont Powder Co. declares that the company is in a position to meet any demands the government may make for military explosives, and believes that it can take care of its present foreign contracts, as well as of any United States government requirements, and that in any event the home needs will be given every consideration.

The du Pont Company has announced that it expects to have in operation by May 1st additional capacity for turning out 95,000 lbs. of smokeless powder a day. This, it is understood, represents an increase of about 10 per cent over its present capacity of output.

The only apparent danger seems to lie in the possibility of an interruption in the supply of nitrates for which this country is dependent chiefly on Chilean salt peter. No allusion is made in these statements to the matter of alcohol supply, but in answer to inquiries recently made by a representative of this paper an executive said that the company could obtain all that it would need. This was confirmed by officials of the largest producers, who stated that they were prepared for any emergency.

In October last, the du Pont Powder Company closed contracts for 100,000,000 lbs. of alcohol, representing the company's requirements for the first half of 1917. These contracts called for monthly deliveries of approximately 2,225,000 gallons, the bulk of which was understood to be needed in filling foreign powder contracts. This amount of alcohol would be consumed in the manufacture of approximately 60,000,000 lbs. of smokeless powder.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue there was deposited in warehouses throughout this country during the 12 months ended June 30th last 237,369,184 proof gallons of spirits and during the period 84,532,253 gallons was withdrawn for denaturation, as compared with 25,411,718 taken for that purpose during the previous fiscal year. The quantity of spirits remaining in distilling and general bonded warehouses on July 1st last was 232,402,878 or 21,265,463 gallons less than on the even date in 1915. The total production during the last fiscal year was 253,283,273 gallons, as compared with 140,656,103 gallons the year before and 193,606,258 in 1912-13, the previous high record.

The government records show 605 distilleries in operation out of the 700 which were registered. The year before 635 out of 847, as registered were in operation. It is estimated that since 1914, when about 24 States went dry, there were dismantled or converted to other purposes, plants having an aggregate capacity for producing more than 50,000,000 gallons of spirits per annum. Apparently, this loss represented about 250 plants, the most of which could be re-equipped and put in operation should the necessity arise.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The Utica Chemical Co. of Utica, N. Y., has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$200,000.

Robert Fickes, of the Acme Extract & Chemical Works, Hanover, Pa., was a visitor in the New York trade last week.

During the week ended March 9th, 41,000 pounds of indigo entered the country, 10,500 pounds from London and 30,250 pounds from Calcutta.

William F. Kroneman, formerly associated with the Oil Products Co., is now with Madero Bros. as manager of their oil and wax department.

Dr. J. Takamine and I. Tagushi of the Takamine Laboratory, left Japan for this country March 23d, and will be in New York in the early part of April.

Imports of Swiss colors are extremely irregular and small, as it costs Swiss makers 20 or 21 cents over the value of the dyestuffs to lay them down in New York.

The opening of navigation on the Hudson offers an opportunity for manufacturers of heavy chemicals to bring supplies by water. The delays by rail are avoided and deliveries can be made more promptly.

Private advices received from France are to the effect that poppy seed oil, which is considered an edible oil in France, will be included in a new embargo order prohibiting its exportation. Stocks here are being conserved and it is believed prices will go up.

A London firm estimates the 1915-16 crop of vanilla beans from the world's tropical producing centers at approximately 550 tons—a fair average of the previous six seasons, notwithstanding a 40 per cent shortage from Mexico and an insignificant yield from British colonial possessions.

Cable advices from Bergen to Schieffelin & Co. estimate the catch of codfish in Norway thus far this season as 14,300,000, which yielded 18,330 barrels of codliver oil. This compares with a catch of 26,300,000 fish and a production of 27,991 barrels of oil in the same time last season.

An auction sale of 51 cases of damaged camphor was held at Woodrow & Lewis' rooms last week. The camphor which was in two and one-half pound slabs was offered in three lots, two of which were bought in by camphor refiners on the basis of 69 cents per pound, while the remaining lot was purchased by a dealer. The camphor sold was generally unfit for the jobbing trade and will have to be remelted.

The protest entered by G. Amsinck & Co., New York, against the assessment of merchandise classified as dried orange peel at 1 cent per pound under paragraph 221, tariff act of 1913, claimed free of duty as orange peel not preserved, candied, or dried under paragraph 563, was overruled. The United States Board of General Appraisers at New York, found the sample to be dried orange peel, properly classified under paragraph 221.

The protest entered by R. C. Chance's Sons, Philadelphia on merchandise invoiced as brown mustard hulls, classified as waste at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, claimed free of duty as a crude vegetable substance under paragraph 552 or as mustard seed under paragraph 595, was overruled by the United States Board of Appraisers. On the authority of Abstract 39877 mustard hulls were held properly classified as waste under paragraph 384.

Commercial Attaché William F. Montavon reports that exporters of rhatan root in Peru say that considerable stocks are accumulating because of the poor demand for

this commodity in France, to which country the entire output was formerly sold. Names of exporters in Peru who desire to make connections with purchasers in the United States can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices by referring to file No. 2367. Correspondence with the exporters should be in Spanish.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries announces that an arrangement has been made with makers of sulphate of copper, whereby the price for home consumption in the United Kingdom will be 50s. per ton in quantities of not less than 2 cwt., delivered free on rail at makers' works, in makers' bags, net cash with order. The price charged by dealers and merchants, other than manufacturers, is not to exceed 6½d per lb. These prices are to apply to sulphate of copper of a standard quality of not less than 98 per cent. They do not apply to sulphate of copper sold for export.

EXTENT OF CHILI'S NITRATE DEPOSITS

"Trade Opportunities with Chili" was the subject of an address by Jose A. Del Campo at the Waldorf-Astoria, last Thursday. Speaking of the deposits of nitrate, practically the only known deposits in the world, he said:

"If the world's annual consumption is estimated at 2,500,000 tons per year, those mighty deposits will be able to cover the necessity for at least 300 years. More than 12,000 laborers are in that region working day and night all year round, employed in the production of the nitrate of soda and its by-products; 50,000,000 tons of nitrate with an estimated value of \$3,000,000, have been already taken from those fields and have contributed to enrich barren lands of other countries, and by their transformation into explosives have contributed to the rapid and economical construction of the great works of modern engineering in the whole world. Each time you hear one of the explosions in this city, which are caused by the blasting of rocks through which you are building your marvelous system of subways, you may remember that the nitrate fields of Chili are contributing a great part to this marvelous achievement.

"At this psychological moment the United States of America needs to accumulate a large quantity of nitrate and undoubtedly will be one of the largest consumers of this product."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs and chemicals:

24045—A mining engineer in Argentina is in the market for acetate of lime. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port, per ton or minimum number of tons. He also desires to receive catalogues and terms from American manufacturers and exporters of machinery for making acetic acid. Payment will be made by cash against documents or one-half cash with order and balance against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24050—A firm in British Guiana is in the market for all kinds of soap, especially low and medium priced laundry soap. It also desires to entertain an agency proposition. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Terms desired are 60 days' credit or draft against documents. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24055—A firm in England is in the market for all kinds of egg preparations, such as egg yolks and powders and whole dry egg albumen. Cash will be paid. Reference.

24064—A firm in Spain wishes to secure an agency for the sale of all kinds of fertilizers. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Spanish port. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24069—A firm in Spain desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of paraffin. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Goods should be packed in sacks. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

DRUGS GROWING SCARCE IN LONDON— CAUSE, FREIGHTS AND INSURANCE

Opium Dearer and Citric and Tartaric Acid Firm— Strychnine, Morphia and Cocaine Difficult to Obtain—Quinine Steadier and Upward Movement Expected

LONDON, March 12—There is a further general and noticeable upward movement in prices. Scarcity no doubt accounts in part for this condition, but higher freights and record high rates for war risk and marine insurance are a serious hindrance to import business and holders of products prefer to mark up prices and await events. While there is no change in the official war risk rates by British steamers, and shipments from New York to London are still being covered at two guineas per cent, ten guineas and over are being paid on American boats recently despatched from American ports to London and Liverpool.

Opium is dearer and the citric and tartaric groups remain exceedingly firm. Several of the finer pharmaceutical preparations such as strychnine, morphia and cocaine are very scarce and high premiums have to be paid for the small quantities available on spot.

Quinine is steadier today than for many weeks past and a good deal of quiet buying is going on. Shipments of both quinine and bark from Holland are difficult to arrange and may account for this improvement. The London stocks of this alkaloid have been largely drawn upon of late and the statistical position is probably more favorable today for an upward movement than at any previous period since the war began, when it is borne in mind that the principal consuming season is close upon us.

Sulphate of copper, 98 per cent, is now by preference being allocated by the Board of Agriculture for use on home farms at £50 per ton in small and large quantities but the lower grades for export are still obtainable in special instances notably for France under permit. The shipments for February show fairly well at 2,044 tons against 3,037 tons a year ago.

At recent auctions in London, prices for drugs and chemicals were as follows: Cape aloe sold for 39s to 40s per case of good hard bright. Coarse sold for 30s to 36s 6d. Balsam tolu was in great demand and sold for 1s 9d to 1s 10d; fair unworked and slightly drossy, were dearer. Thirteen packages of cubeb realized £15 12s 6d to £16 for good clean brown berries. Digitalis leaves were not in demand, one package being sold for 1s 6d per pound. Five cases of gamboge, fair blocky Siam, sold at £31. Ten cases low black Cochin kino sold at 5s, and two cases ordinary broken block guaiacum, without reserve at 9s.

Of 56 cases rhubarb 14 cases sold steadily, Shensi pale, medium-sized round root of ordinary quality, but showing three-quarter pinky break, at 1s 10d and flat ditto at 1s 8d; high dried, very dull, wormy, flat, and dark fracture at 8½d per lb. Seventy-seven parcels liquorice root about half sold, cut decorticated Italian at 95s cut natural ditto, 60s, and lean natural African at 50s per cwt. Eight parcels sarsaparilla, native Jamaica, sold at 1s 3d to 1s 4d per pound.

Of 940 parcels Tinnevelly senna, barely 150 parcels were sold, dull bold leaf at 6½d, medium ditto, 4½d; small ditto, 3½d, medium greenish, 4½d to 5d common small 3½d to 3½d. Wax sold very well at particularly solid prices.

Ammonia Sulphate—Export is prohibited.

Bromides—The new prices in 1 cwt. lots are, potash crystals 5s, 3d, granular 5s, ammonium 4s, 3d, sodium 2s, 7d all net.

Castor Oil—Hull make is higher at £72 per ton, f. o. b. Calcutta good seconds are quoted at 7½s, per lb. in Liverpool.

Citric Acid—Firmer, 3s, 4d, per lb. being now quoted.

Cocaine Hydrochloride—For delivery in a few days, 25s, per oz net is named for a small quantity.

Cream Tartar—Still moving upwards, at 195s to 197s, 6d per cwt. for 98 per cent powder.

Gingers are all dearer, washed Cochin being from 65s to 67s, 6d; Jamaica 90s@95s, for Common, and 100s@110s, for medium to good. Sierra Leone is 47s, 6d per cwt.

Menthol is a little easier, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 12s, 19d to 13s, per lb. and outside brands at somewhat less.

Mercurials—Makers are only quoting on application. Prices range about as follows: Calomel, 6s, 6½d; Red Oxide, 7s, 6½d, per lb.

Phosphoric Acid—Prices have advanced owing to the restrictions and scarcity of raw material. Concentrated S. G. 1.50 is 1s, 3d, and Dil. B. P., S. G. 1.08, is 4½s, per lb. net.

Quinine—Manufacturing is slow, and supplies are soon taken up. Arrivals during February were 4,992 ozs. and deliveries 9,488 ozs., leaving a stock on February 28th of 1,188,176 ozs. against 1,441,488 ozs. in 1915.

Santonine is offered at from 155s to 160s per lb. net in small parcels.

Strychnine makers have advanced their prices owing to the increased cost of nux vomica, high freight and insurance. Quotations are now as follows: Pure crystals, B. P., 3s, 6d; hydrochloride, 3s, 4d; sulphate 3s, 3d, phosphate, 3s, 10d; nitrate, 3s, 3d; hypophosphite, 5s, 4d per oz.

Tartaric Acid—Is firmer, with an upward tendency, at from 2s, 9d to 2s, 10d per lb.

Thymol is firm at 34s, per lb.

Vermilion has been advanced to 6s, 4d per lb.

DUTY ON CHROMOTROP ACID

W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works has been overruled in a protest against the assessment of duty by the collector. The United States General Appraisers, say that Chromotrop acid, invoiced as "naphthylaminsulfoacid chromotrop," is properly classified under paragraph 23, act of 1913, as one of the naphtholsulfoacids, while phenyl 1:8 naphthylaminsulfoacid is properly classified as a product or a preparation of coal-tar, not a color or dye and not specifically provided for, at 15 per cent under paragraph 21. The Appraisers say: "We therefore hold that phenyl naphthylaminsulfoacid, being chemically naphthylaminsulfoacid with a new radical added, was not intended to be included within the term used, and in the absence of more specific provisions was properly classified as a preparation of coal-tar under paragraph 21, at 15 per cent ad valorem."

The Appraisers sustained W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works in one instance, as follows: the board says: "Considering then, the other item in dispute, chromotrop, the situation is perhaps a little more difficult. As to this item, we sustain the claim for the chromotrop acid as being one of the naphtholsulfoacids enumerated in paragraph 23. Judgment is rendered sustaining the claim for the chromotrop acid under paragraph 23 at 10 per cent ad valorem and overruling the protest in all other respects."

128,107 FREIGHT CARS HELD UP

The effect of the sweeping embargoes placed by a large number of railroads in the United States, when a general strike of train service employees seemed probable, is reflected in the reports of accumulations of freight cars—loaded and empty—just made to the commission on car service of the American Railway Association by the different roads for March 17th. On that day 128,107 cars were being held at various points, as compared with 99,774 on March 10th. It will be seen from the above figures that in the week ending March 17th, there was an increase of 28 per cent in cars held in accumulations.

More than half of all the cars held in accumulations are on railroads east of the Mississippi River, and north of the Ohio River, in what are known as groups 2 and 3. They include the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Erie, "Big Four," Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley, Wabash, as well as a number of smaller roads in the same territory.

Drugs and chemicals were exported to the principal countries in South America during February as follows: Argentina \$214,907; Brazil \$150,964; Chile \$64,764; Colombia \$66,805; Peru \$60,316; Uruguay \$35,486; Venezuela \$60,634.

PRICE CHANGES IN LAST THREE MONTHS IN LEADING DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Decrease In Imports Because of U-Boat Activities Causes Scarcity In Some Lines—Speculative Interests Put Up Prices—Decreases in Products Manufactured In U. S.

Among the many chemicals and drugs showing important increases in price since February 1st, traceable chiefly to the effect of the submarine blockade, are the following: Acetphenetidin, alkanet root, balsam peru, chamomile, coriander oil, coumarin, gum gamboge, gum asafoetida, henbane leaves, saffron flowers, sandalwood oil and thymol.

The following chemicals showed decreases during the last two months, due to increasing domestic production: Acetanilid, benzoic acid, borax, bromide, carbolic acid, potash products, quinine, saccharine, naphthaline, salicylic acids and the salicylates.

On the first of January opium was quoted at \$13.50 per pound, but Saturday's quotation was placed at \$24.00, an increase of 78 per cent in a period of three months. Turkey is the world source of supplies for opium for the ordinary purposes of the drug trade, but there have been no receipts in this country for nearly nine months. Some Persian opium, shipments of which have been barred by Great Britain, has recently been allowed to come through on special permit, but the quantity is insignificant as compared with the requirements of the American market.

The following table printed by the *Journal of Commerce* shows the comparative prices of drugs and chemicals on January 1st, February 1st and March 31st:

	March 31	February 1, January 1
Acetanilid	\$0.39	\$0.44
Acetic acid (100 lbs.)	4.15	3.50
Acetphenetidin	25.00	24.00
Alcohol, per gal.—		20.00
Grain	2.82	2.72
Denatured	.70	.65
Wood	1.05	.90
Alkanet root	2.25	1.00
Arnica flowers	3.00	1.10
Arsenic, white	.16½	.09
Balsam, Peru	3.40	3.25
Belladonna leaves	1.60	1.35
Benzoic acid	7.50	8.50
Borax	.07½	.08
Bromide (potash)	1.00	1.35
Carbolic acid	.45	.52½
Castor oil	.21	.19
Chamomile	1.10	.50
Chloroform	.60	.60
Cinchona bark	.35	.25
Citric acid	.72	.65
Clove oil	1.40	1.20
Codeine alkaloid, oz.	14.00	11.95
Copper carbonate	.45	.45
Coriander oil	10.00	9.50
Coumarin	16.00	11.50
Cream of tartar	.45½	.40
Digitalis leaves	.55	.50
Glycerine	.55	.52
Gum gamboge	2.25	1.80
Gum asafoetida	1.25	.85
Henbane leaves	4.75	3.25
Morphine, oz.	9.80	7.50
Muriatic acid, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.50
Mustard seeds, English	.15	.15
Mustard oil	22.00	21.00
Naphthaline	.09½	.10
Nitric acid	.05½	.05½
Opium	24.00	14.50
Oxalic acid	.45	.43
Paris green	.37	.30
Potash bicarbonate	1.25	1.40
Potash permanganate	3.45	4.00
Potash carbonate	.70	.70
Potash chlorate	.60	.63
Quinine	.75	.93
Quicksilver, flasks	120.00	84.00
Rhubarb root	.22	.20
Saccharine	18.00	19.00
Saffron flowers	12.00	11.50
Sandalwood oil	12.00	10.25
Saltpetre	.35	.35
Soda bicarbonate	.02	.02
Soda caustic	4.45	4.25
Soda bichromate	.16	.15
Soda benzoate	7.50	8.00
Soda silicate	1.00	1.00
Strychnine	1.10	1.10
Thymol	16.50	11.50
Wintergreen oil, synth.	3.85	3.85

Some pharmaceutical chemicals have been advanced in price because of the opium situation. Morphine, which is a derivative of opium, has advanced about 33½ per cent since the beginning of February. On the first of that

month quotations were placed at \$7.50 and on Saturday they were \$9.80. Similarly, codeine's recent advances have been due to the scarcity of opium. On February 1st the price was \$11.95 and on March 31st it was \$14.00.

In normal years the price of carbolic acid was about 7 or 8 cents a pound. As a result of the war a level of \$1.75 per pound was reached at one time. That was in 1915, when the combined influences of scarcity and speculative buying were at their height. The impetus given to domestic production by the extreme high prices resulted in an output much in excess of normal requirements, and from the record high price there has been a very decided slump, Saturday's market quotation being 45 cents. Another case of the same sort is that of aniline oil. The normal price of this product is about 10 cents a pound, but during its course of scarcity and likewise ascendancy \$1.75 was recorded. Now the price is nearing normal, as the quotation on March 31st was 25 cents. The decline in the potash and soda products is also due to this cause.

SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA A BATTLE OF TEN YEARS

Government Closes More Than 1,000,000 Dens— Moderate Smokers Cured by Medical Treatment— Victims Over 60 Exempt—Work of International Commission

China's edict against opium, issued in 1907, provided that the traffic was to come to an end in ten years, and March 31, 1917, marked the end of the drug evil so far as government recognition of the trade is concerned. Charles Stirrup writes in the *New York Sun*:

"During the last two or three years only old and elderly people and the weakest and worst victims of the habit have used opium. Smokers have been held up to public scorn and the secret pill eaters in Government service have been dismissed from office. Growers who have produced the poppy in remote places have been severely punished.

"Notwithstanding rioting and bloodshed in many cities and widespread destruction of property by mobs the work of reform has been relentlessly pushed ahead. In one city alone 7,000 dens were closed and between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 scattered all over the country have been put out of business. No longer are the passenger steamships encumbered by the sprawling forms of men who have smoked themselves insensible. Huge bonfires of pipes have been publicly burned in every city to the applause of men who formerly spent one-fourth or one-third of their small wages on the drug that impoverished them.

"Moderate smokers are treated in a manner both drastic and effective. The cure is either swallowed or administered hypodermically and is given the patient at the time he takes the drug. If the ravages of the habit have not been extensive and his stomach only is concerned he is so nauseated that in as short a time as five days he will give up the indulgence. The Government cure includes 15 per cent tincture of belladonna, fluidextract of prickly ash (*xanthoxylum*), and fluid extract of *hyoscyamus*.

"The regulations laid down in the decree that has now reached its point of completion, included the following: Smokers to report themselves and take out licenses; Government officials under 60 years of age to cleanse themselves of the habit within six months; all dens to be closed after six months; no pipes or lamps to be made or sold after six months; the cultivation of the poppy in China and the importation of the drug from abroad to be steadily diminished; shops for the sale of the drug to be closed on March 31, 1917, when the entire traffic was to come to an end.

"A vice of such magnitude was not to be banished without a tremendous, sustained and uncompromising fight and it was feared that even the resolute men who formed the Government would find the task they had set themselves beyond their power of accomplishment. But they never wavered and found strong support in the International Opium Commission, which, representing the United States and Great Britain as well as China, met in Shanghai in February, 1909, and agreed to do all in its power to help to end the opium curse. This commission was largely the outcome of American leadership and its chairman was an American, Bishop Brent."

NEW COCONUT OIL INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY

Scarcity of Vegetable Oils Met by American Skill and Enterprise—Raw Material to be Supplied by Philippines—Effect of British Embargoes

The scarcity of vegetable oils has brought a new industry to New York—the crushing of copra from which cocoanut oil is made. Edgar H. Laing, 102 Wall street, referring to conditions in the trade, said:

"The embargo now in force by the British Government has very seriously interfered with the free shipment of vegetable oils from their original source of supply. In New York City two large plants have been completed for the crushing of copra. It is reported that these plants have a capacity of 3,000 tons a month.

"This of itself is no small business and every indication suggests a further increase. In fact it is very likely that within the current year cocoanut oil and its by-products, heretofore largely drawn from Marseilles, Hamburg and England, will find their market in the United States. Plants in all directions are being enlarged and equipped with modern machinery to meet the new conditions."

F. A. G. Pape of the Staple Tropical Products Company, said:

"The United States is fortunate in having the West Indies next door. Supplies can also be expected from the Philippines, Honolulu and Samoa, all under the control of the United States. But the fact that Japan is becoming a great industrial and manufacturing nation will have to be taken into account. Even now the United States is receiving vegetable foods made from Filipino cocoanut oil manufactured in Japan.

"It is therefore evident that the kernel supplies of the Philippines will attract both Japan and China, with their enormous population, that of the latter country being chiefly vegetarian. They will have also the advantages of proximity and cheap transportation."

Foreign trade statistics show that before the war Germany had been particularly active in the refining of vegetable oils and was doing as much as 80 per cent of the whole in certain lines. She not only imported raw materials from her own West African colony, but secured the bulk of the shipments of kernels from the British and French West African colonies as well, the latter being taken for the most part to Rotterdam and Hamburg in British bottoms. In 1912-1913 Germany imported only about 23,000 tons of kernels from her own West African colony, against 280,000 tons from the neighboring British and French possessions.

Some 60 per cent of the German refined vegetable oil found its way to England in the shape of margarine, nut lard and similar products. Large quantities of by-products for cattle feed were also exported to England, the English millers claiming that they could not compete. Under the spur of necessity large plants have now been erected in Great Britain to take care of all this manufacturing.

U. S. IMPORTS OF COPRA

Government statistics on the imports of copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, for three years past, are as follows, the year ending on June 30th:

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Dollars	3,202,000	3,829,000	5,244,000
Pounds	55,735,000	96,483,000	118,567,000

It will be seen that the imports have increased from \$5,000,000 in 1914 to 118,000,000 for the year ending June 30th, last. This is an increase of about 115 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

The London stock of cascara sagrada bark in drug warehouses on February 28th last was 44 tons against 134 tons in 1916. Deliveries during February were 9 tons and the arrivals nil.

Imports of soya bean oil from Japan in 1916 amounted to 95,791,434 pounds compared with 10,267,230 pounds in 1915. The estimated imports of camphor were 6,440,000 pounds in 1916 compared with 4,805,771 pounds in 1915, fiscal year.

India has prohibited the exportation of lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seedlac, sticklac, but not lac dye. The exportation of these articles was previously prohibited to all destinations except the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates.

The Hungarian government has appointed a committee to control the supply of drugs to pharmacists, and has fixed the price at which these can be had in quantities not exceeding 10 kilos. The drugs thus treated include cantharides, orange-peel, arnica flowers, and henbane, belladonna, stramonium, and peppermint herbs.

The French Minister of Finance may grant exceptions in the matter of the decree prohibiting imports into France and Algeria. The exceptions may be general or for limited quantities and will be made on recommendation of a committee consisting of 21 officials from the Ministries and the Paris Chamber of Commerce, which will draw up and submit for the approval of the Minister of Commerce proposals for general exceptions in the case of certain goods and will designate amounts of certain articles by class and origin admissible quarterly and a schedule of distribution of such amounts among industrial and commercial enterprises in proportion to their indispensable requirements. Import applications will be subject to a tax, fixed by decree, in order to cover working expenses.

According to United States Consul General Heintzeman, who writes from Canton, the only competitor America has to fear in ginseng is Japan. If it is desired to place unmatured American ginseng on the market, he says, the roots should be fumigated with sulphur, which permits of their longer preservation without deterioration. American ginseng is usually imported in its original state. The Chinese buyer assorts the roots according to quality. Some are put into cloth sacks and shaken until the skin becomes smooth, and those resembling the human form are boiled in syrup and afterwards fumigated with sulphur. In this way their value is considerably increased in the estimation of the Chinese consumer. The retailers of ginseng at Canton usually obtain their supplies through the foreign commission houses at Hong Kong.

U. S. PRODUCTION OF POTASH SALTS

The total production of potash salts and potash products in the United States in 1916 was close to 10,000 tons of potash (K_2O), with a net value at point of shipment of at least \$3,500,000, figured at the prevailing selling prices, according to the United States Geological Survey. This is ten times the value of the production reported for 1915, but the figures submitted by many of the producers represent only a start made toward the end of 1916. The total for 1917 is therefore likely to be much greater.

The production reported to date for 1916 may be summarized as follows:

	Available K_2O (short tons).
Mineral sources:	
Natural salts or brines	3,850
Alunite and silicate rocks, including furnace dust recoveries	1,900
	5,750
Organic sources:	
Kelp	1,110
Pearlash (mostly from hardwood ashes); only 23 producers have reported to date out of a list of 70 establishments said to be producing	220
Miscellaneous industrial wastes	1,750
	3,080
Total production	8,830

A great deal of publicity has attended the efforts to obtain potash from kelp, but a similar organic source of high-grade potash salts has been quietly developed, which has proved more productive. Indeed, the reported production of a single establishment outranked the entire product of potash from kelp plants.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Two members of the narcotic squad visited the Harrington Drug Co., 249 W. Broadway, called for the Harrison law inventory and records, and checked the sales up with the stock, and found them to be correct. The cocaine stock balanced, but there was a discrepancy in the heroin stock. Forty grains too much were found. The result was that the officers confiscated all the stock in the store, took it away without sealing the bottles, and also took the Harrison law records with them. Up to date neither the records nor the heroin have been returned. On Friday Mr. Harrington was placed under arrest, but has since been released on bail. The case will come up this week.

Cable advices received by leading importers say that Great Britain has placed an absolute embargo on exports of rape seed oil from her ports. For some time American buyers have experienced increasing difficulty in getting permits for shipments, under the return of glycerin contents regulation, and as a consequence the market has been lightly supplied. It is now said to be virtually bare, while there is reported to be an active demand from consumers who can find no substitutes suitable to their purposes.

John Clarke & Co., in their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs, say: "Generally, and on the average, unchanged in nearly all respects compared with conditions of a week ago. Where supplies are so very small and so precarious as to future enhancement it is, of course, impossible to say what may or may not eventuate. It will be better to have some supply actually in hand rather than to depend on this very uncertainly supplied market for actual trade needs."

The secret formula test case, in which E. Fougera & Co., Chas. N. Crittenton Co., and H. Planten & Son are the defendants against the enforcement of Sections 116 and 117 of the Sanitary code of the City of New York, by the Department of Health, came up in the Appellate Division of the First department, April 2d, and was postponed. Counsel for defendants feel sure that a preference will be made and the final argument of the case will take place within two weeks.

The French Ministerial order of March 26th abrogates export permission of February 12, 1915, to allies and American countries of vegetable oils, except castor and curcas. Under the decree of February 12, 1915, it was possible to export the above articles from France to the United States and certain other countries without special license. While this general permission is withdrawn, applications for individual permits may still be made to the French authorities.

The following officers of the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, have been elected: President, Nicholas Murray Butler; first vice-president, Charles F. Chandler; second vice-president, William Jay Schieffelin; third vice-president, Henry C. Lovis; treasurer, Clarence O. Bigelow; secretary, Thomas F. Main. The trustees for three years are Jacob Weil, Frederick K. James, Irving McKesson, Theodore Weicker and Edward Plaut.

There is a division of opinion among collectors as to whether cresol should pay duty under the amended tariff act of September 8, 1916. In some cases it has been assessed 2½ cents a pound and in other instances admitted free. A leading importer is about to bring suit for the recovery of duties paid. The question seems to be whether the terms cresylic acid (crude carbolic acid) and cresol are synonymous as used in the tariff law.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barrett Co., held at Jersey City, the following new directors were elected: Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Ralph Esau, J. H. Fulton, Isaac B. Johnson and D. T. Perry to succeed A. T. Perry, W. H. Rankin, William M. Orr, E. J. Steer and W. A. Forman. The other retiring directors were re-elected.

Boston advices to Bradstreet's state that drugs and dye-

stuffs are still active, with scarcity becoming more pronounced. Bridgeport reports an active demand for drugs, with delay in shipments. At Philadelphia chemicals and dyestuffs are in demand, with prices stiffening and collections good. Kansas City reports a good trade in drugs. Wholesale drug trade is active at Denver.

Sealed proposals were received at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., or at the office of the United States consul general at Valparaiso, Chili, until April 3rd, for furnishing and delivering sodium nitrate in accordance with conditions and specifications.

Felix Morganstern, president of the Independent Trading Co., Inc., and J. O. Herrero, manager of the export department left Saturday, March 31st, for Havana, Cuba. Mr. Morganstern will close the contracts for heavy chemicals and acids which he arranged three weeks ago on his last visit to Cuba.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, has filed a certificate of articles of incorporation in San Francisco, giving rise to rumors that a large manufacturing plant was to be erected there by the company, which the New York office declares to be entirely unfounded.

J. Early Wood, Inc., issues the following notice: "Herman Gossen, formerly affiliated with the Bothamley Chemical, Color & Extract Co. and the Cassella Color Co., is now associated with us and has been appointed manager of our Philadelphia office."

E. R. Squibb and Sons' bowling team won first honors in the 1916-17 tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York, with final score 13 won and 5 lost. Second place was won by the Colgate & Co. team.

The Rhinecliff Manufacturing Company, medicinal preparations, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$10,000. Incorporators, J. E. Duross, B. F. and R. B. Schultz, Rhinecliff.

The Charles L. Payne Chemicals & Specialties Company of Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated by R. F. Lewis, V. Du Bois, C. L. Payne, No. 31 Union Square.

The Norwegian steamer Nordhavet, tonnage 2,159, has been chartered to bring a cargo of nitrate from the West Coast of South America to north of Hatteras, May-June clearance.

Excavating has begun for an addition to the plant of the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works at 83d street and Ditmas avenue, Brooklyn. The new factory will cost \$100,000.

The Wood-Percival Chemical Corporation of Richmond, Va., has been chartered with \$300,000 capital. The company expects to do a general chemical manufacturing business.

The Tennessee Agricultural Lime & Brick Co. of Newport, Tenn., has been organized and will build a plant costing \$100,000. Henry F. Gau of Cincinnati is president.

M. Meyer, 35 East 21st street, has been appointed representative in this State of the Penn Keystone Co., Inc., of Wilmington, Del., rottenstone, paints, pigments, etc.

The National Milk Sugar Company has removed from 11 Pine street to the thirteenth floor of the Park Row Building, 15 Park Row.

Scott & Bowne are to construct a shipping room and loading platform at their Bloomfield, N. J., plant costing \$3,000.

Acetate of lime has been advanced to \$4.50 per 100 pounds, a rise of \$1.

Drug & Chemical Markets

UPWARD TENDENCY IN LONDON PRICES

Business Quiet Owing to Scarcity of Stocks—Cream of Tartar, Sulphur, Sodium Hyposulphite, Shellac, the Salicylates and Strophanthus Higher

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets)

LONDON, April 3—The steady advancing tendency in the drug and chemical market continues, but business is comparatively quiet owing to scarcity of stocks. The feature of the market this week is the higher price of cream of tartar, sulphur, sodium hyposulphite, shellac, the salicylates and strophanthus.

There is a firmer tone in quotations for hexamethylenamine, coriander seed, hydrastis and foenugreek seed.

Lemon oil for forward delivery is lower.

Salol, rubber and quinine are steady.

Continental exports of benzoate of soda have been stopped owing to the new regulations requiring a maximum of five per cent instead of the previous 25 per cent of alien ingredient. Other products are similarly restricted.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetone, 5c.	Glycerin, Soap-lye, Loose, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Antipyrine, \$1.25.	Golden Seal Root, 20c.
Aniseed, $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	Haarlem Oil, 15c.
Balsam Copalba, South American, 2c.	Milk Powder, 2c.
Caraway Seed, 1c.	Juniper Berries, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Caffeine Alkaloid, 50c.	Milk Sugar, 1c.
Cardamom Seed, 1c.	Sesame Oil, Imported, 25c.
Corn Starch, Pearl, 10c.	Silver Nitrate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Corn Syrup, 42 deg., 10c.	Storax, \$1.
Cresote, Beechwood, 5c.	Thymol, \$1.25
Dextrine, Corn, 10c.	Thymol Iodide, \$4.
Epsom Salt, U. S. P., 30c.	Tin Bichloride, 1c.
Gamboge, 5c.	Tin Crystals, 3c.

Declined

Ginseng Root, cultivated, \$1.	Mercury, Flasks, \$5.
Wild, 25c.	Oil of Bergamot, 45c.
Menthol, Japanese, 5c.	Oil of Orange, Sweet Italian, 5c.
Mustard Seed, Bombay, Dutch, Chinese, $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	Phenolphthalein, \$1.50.

The unsettled state of the market for drugs has been more pronounced and numerous upward price revisions have been established, owing to the growing shortage of supplies, higher primary markets and lack of adequate transportation facilities. The declaration of war by the United States unsettled trade conditions because of the belief that many products will be requisitioned, such as acids and glycerin.

Prices soared skyward on antipyrine, caffeine alkaloid, acetone, storax, thymol and thymol iodide, based in part on the uncertainties of further supplies. Substantial gains in values followed on imported botanical drugs, owing to ocean transportation difficulties, and resulted in many importers and dealers refusing to quote prices. The slightest sign of buying activity, or a disturbing element of any nature, resulted in price changes.

Sharp advances for the crude material affected various articles, particularly sugar of milk, nitrate of silver, epsom salt, U.S.P., corn starch, dextrine and syrup. Caraway seed scored a fair advance and French marjoram leaves.

Increased selling competition, partly by speculative interests, caused lower prices on opium and phenolphthalein. Other declines occurred in sweet Italian orange oil, mercury in flasks, oil of bergamot and ginseng root, both cultivated and wild.

The barring of American armed vessels from Dutch ports by Holland and a like movement which is expected by Denmark is causing some concern in drug circles. Business has been quiet. Buyers and sellers are displaying little inclination to trade, which has resulted in only small operations.

Acetone—A marked decrease in the production and rising freight rates brought a rise in prices of 5c a pound.

Notwithstanding the advanced quotations announced by leading makers, which range from $27\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $28\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, the demand from domestic buyers has been active.

Antipyrine—Light productions and a better demand from domestic buyers, caused a decidedly stronger sentiment among holders of spot lots, which are small. Prices are about \$1.25 a pound higher, to \$18.50@\$19 a pound.

Aniseed—The market closed stronger under a further decrease in offerings due to a scarcity of spot lots. Importers are quoting $\frac{3}{4}$ c advance to $27\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $28\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for spot lots of star seed.

Balsam—A steady demand from domestic buyers and limited offerings due to scant supplies, led to a further price gain on South American copaiba of 2c a lb. Importers are quoting 74c@77c a pound. In most quarters further price gains are predicted, based on a prospect of acute scarcity of spot stocks.

Caffeine Alkaloid—The market closed stronger under limited stocks and fair buying orders, covering spot lots for immediate delivery. Sellers advanced quotations 50c to \$12@\$12.50 a pound, but sales were light.

Cardamom Seed—Further price advances have been established on Ceylon green spot supplies, owing to scant stocks and the uncertainty of future supplies from abroad. Importers advanced spot quotations to 48c@50c a pound.

Castor Oil—Outside interests are selling spot parcels at prices considerably above makers' quotations of 24c a pound for No. 1 supplies in barrels. This is attributed to shortage of spot stocks and high markets abroad for castor seed. Leading crushers are behind in their deliveries. Prices closed firm but nominal on the basis of 20c@21c a pound for supplies in barrels.

Codeine—Conditions governing this market have not changed and the past slow trading due to scant supplies continues. Manufacturers continue to book orders for their regular customers to meet their immediate needs. Prices closed entirely nominal on the basis of \$11 an oz. for sulphate, in bulk.

Corn Starch—The rise in corn values forced up prices of starch 10c per 100 pounds. Leading makers are quoting pearl supplies in bags at \$3.65 and in barrels \$3.74 per 100 pounds, for immediate delivery.

Corn Syrup—The higher market for corn resulted in an announcement by manufacturers of a rise of 10c to \$3.74 per 100 pounds for 42 degree. Spot supplies have been steadily decreasing owing to lack of transportation facilities.

Creosote, Beechwood—A further curtailment of spot stocks caused a slight advance in prices of 5c a pound. Sales were mostly of small quantities at \$1.80, while up to \$2 a pound is asked in some quarters.

Dextrine—Values of corn advanced 10c per 100 lbs. Small spot lots and offerings resulted in moderate sales. Makers are naming \$4.80 per 100 pounds for immediate or prompt deliveries to local buyers.

Epsom Salt—Restricted shipments of the raw material, causing a shortage in spot stocks, brought a substantial rise in prices of 30c per 100 lbs., for spot U.S.P. supplies. Producers advanced quotations to \$4.00@\$4.20 a pound. The market is practically bare of commercial stocks which was quoted wholly nominal at about \$3.60@\$3.65 per 100 pounds.

Gamboge—Scant stocks and no arrivals of supplies from primary markets imparted a decidedly stronger sentiment among importers. In some quarters spot quotations were raised 5c to \$2.35@\$2.40 a pound and buyers are finding it difficult to locate offerings below \$2.35 a pound.

Ginseng Root—Owing to the new phases of the European war, which materially curtailed exports to China, a marked scarcity of stocks in China is reported. This led to offerings of substitutes by Japan which hopes to become a competitor eventually in this line. Spot lots locally are quoted on the basis of \$3.00@\$3.50 for cultivated and \$6@\$7 for wild Eastern and Southern while Northwestern root is held at \$6.25@\$6.75 a pound, on the spot.

Glycerin—The market is firm but irregular prices prevail on supplies for immediate and prompt shipment. Rumors were current that the Government may probably commandeer the available stock for war purposes, at fixed values, which resulted in some price shading. The rising

market for fats had a marked influence toward the close of the market and prices strengthened on soap lye loose $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $39\frac{1}{2}$ c@40c a pound. Chemically pure sales for export were recorded at $55\frac{1}{2}$ c@60c a pound, while for domestic use makers named 55c@55c a pound. Saponification, loose, sold at former figures, ranging from 44c@44c a pound. In the west sales of soap lye were reported at 38c@38c a pound.

Golden Seal Root—Continued scant spot stocks and similar conditions at primary markets, where values are stronger, led to an uplift of prices of 20c to \$5.60@\$5.70 a pound for spot lots. Offerings involved mostly small quantities at above figures which led to light sales for account of domestic and export buyers.

Haarlem Oil—The firmness of the spot market is more pronounced, based on a good inquiry, short supplies and no arrivals worthy of mention from abroad. Makers in Holland are quoting higher values equal to about \$7 a gross delivered here. For arrival some transactions were reported at \$5@\$5.50 a gross, for supplies in cases. For spot lots, importers are quoting former nominal prices, ranging from \$5.40@\$5.75 a gross.

Juniper Berries—Under a continued absence of arrivals of supplies from primary sources, and further marked concentration of spot supplies, coupled with an active demand, prices were advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Holders are quoting from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for prompt deliveries to local points.

Menthol—Reports of easier prices at the primary markets, created a weaker sentiment among importers here, which resulted in some price shading on spot supplies. In some sections offerings were lowered to \$3.30 and a shade below, while the ruling spot quotations was nominal at \$3.30@\$3.35 a pound. Advices from Japan noted a reduction in prices to \$2.45@\$2.50 a pound covering supplies for prompt shipment, while forward deliveries are held at \$2.60 a pound, cost, freight and insurance, in bond, New York.

Mercury—A smaller demand, fair accumulations of supplies and aggressive selling resulted in leading selling agents announcing a reduction of \$5 a flask of 75 pounds to \$115. It is pointed out by leading authorities that the imports for the current year are difficult to estimate, but are likely to be comparatively small, as exports from Spain and Italy are apparently under official control. Owing to these conditions, values during the war promise to remain on a high level.

Milk Powder—The enhanced cost of milk influenced stronger and higher values, the product scoring a gain of 2c a pound. Producers are now quoting 15c@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. for spot stocks, which met with a steady demand.

Milk Sugar—Higher values of the crude material brought higher prices, showing a further gain of 1c a pound. Producers are quoting from 36c@37c a pound. A further curtailment of the production owing to limited supplies of milk, may force values to higher levels.

Morphine—Owing to limited offerings, quotations closed nominally unchanged, makers repeating prices on the basis of \$9.80 an ounce for sulphate spot lots, covering 25 ounces in one delivery. In some quarters larger sales for export were reported by second hands at prices slightly above makers' quotations. Owing to the scant supplies, makers absolutely refused bids on round invoices and are dealing out proportionately small lots to meet the requirements of regular customers.

Oil of Bergamot—Lack of demand and a further increase in stocks had a depressing influence on values, which were lowered about 45c, a pound. Offerings are liberal at \$5.45@\$5.70 a pound as to brand or spot lots for prompt delivery.

Oil of Orange—Owing to a continued absence of buyers and a fair increase in the available supply, prices on sweet Italian oil weakened 5c a pound. Importers offered supplies at reduced figures, ranging from \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound, on the spot.

Opium—A cessation of the demand, which led to a fair accumulation of spot lots in second hands resulted in price shading and an irregular market. In some quarters goods were offered at \$20 a pound, for supplies in cases or \$5 a pound below recent sales at \$25. For granular, prices ranged from \$25 a pound, closing nominal at

\$1.50, decline. Makers have withdrawn all offers, expecting higher prices on war demands.

Paraffin Wax—Owing to a light production of high grade petroleum, a firmer trend of the market is apparent. This, coupled with an active demand and large booking of orders for export, gave prices an upward trend. The scant spot stock of foreign wax resulted in quotations closing nominal on the basis of 10c@13c a pound, as to melting point. Domestic closed firm at 7c@13c a lb.

Phenolphthalein—The market is barely steady owing to a continued lack of demand. Some offerings below quotations are being made at \$14.75@\$15.00 a pound for prompt delivery. General quotations are \$16@\$17 a lb., showing a loss of \$1.50 a pound.

Poppy Seed—The acute scarcity of Dutch supplies, caused a firmer trend of spot prices, some sellers asking 77c. Others are offering supplies sparingly at 72c@75c a pound. The demand from local manufacturers is active.

Quinine—The restrictions of bark from Holland created increased conservatism among domestic manufacturers, who are limiting their offerings to small lots at unchanged prices on the basis of 75c an ounce for sulphate supplies, covering 100 ounce tins. Should this country declare war on Germany, a resumption of bark shipments from abroad is expected. Offerings by second hands are rather light and from all appearances they are holding supplies for higher values. In some quarters sales have been reported at an average price of 74c an ounce, while scattered sales of Java salts were effected at about 73c@73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c an ounce. Details of prices obtained at the recent auction sales of bark held in Amsterdam were withheld. Offerings embraced about 136,829 pounds of bark, containing 3,525 pounds of sulphate of quinine.

Rapeseed—Bullish reports from East India noting that the crop of rapeseed there has been materially damaged by insect pests, imparted a stronger sentiment among holders here of spot lots. Importers continue to quote former values for spot lots of English at 9c@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and for Japanese at 6c@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Sesame Oil—The stringency of supplies of imported oil led to a further gain in prices of 25c a gallon. Importers are quoting spot lots at \$2@\$2.40 a gallon, as to brand.

Silver Nitrate—A further advance in the value of silver, forced up prices 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c an ounce. Manufacturers are quoting 46c an ounce for 500-ounce lots.

Thymol—Owing to the limited supply and a brisk inquiry from local interests, prices scored an advance of \$1.25 a pound. Sellers are asking from \$16.25@\$17.25 a pound for spot lots, but small offerings restricted sales. Prior to the outbreak of the European war, sales were booked at \$2 a pound.

Thymol Iodide—The sharp advance in thymol resulted in quotations of \$4 a pound on spot lots of thymol iodide. Leading makers are naming from \$15@\$16 a lb.

Tin Bichloride—The higher cost of tin and good inquiries from domestic buyers influenced a stronger sentiment in trade circles, which resulted in a rise in prices of 1c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@18c a pound for supplies for prompt deliveries.

Tin Crystals—The higher cost of tin and a steady domestic demand, led to a further advance of 3c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@36c a pound, for spot supplies for prompt delivery.

Vanilla Beans—Confirmation of a shortage in the new Mexican crop, is influencing a stronger sentiment in trade circles. Offerings of supplies of whole for shipment to New York at about \$4.95@\$5.00 a pound, delivered. Spot lots of cut are offered at \$3.75@\$4.25, and Tahiti green label are held at \$1.55@\$1.60 a pound.

The Diario Ilustrado (Santiago) for January 31st states that in the city of Cadiz, Spain, a company has been organized to import nitrate directly from Chile. Fifty per cent of the capitalization of 4,000,000 pesetas (about \$800,000) has already been subscribed. The company intends to purchase two ships, to ply between Chile and Spain, and also plans to open offices in both countries. The nitrate is to be sold for agricultural purposes.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PREDICT HIGHER PRICES FOR CHEMICALS

Manufacturers Believe Effect of War Will Be Felt Soon—Acetate of Lime Advanced to \$4.50—Acetone Higher—Prices Firm and Market Steady

There is a steady and firm tone prevailing in the New York market on chemicals. A sharp advance is noted on several important stocks, with trading limited to the amount of spot stocks available. Because of the uncertainty of pending international conditions, much speculation is in vogue. Several weeks ago, when it was evident that the United States would enter the conflict, the local chemical market assumed a firmer tone, and week by week there has been additional interest manifested from every quarter. Naturally, under such conditions as are now prevailing, factors in the trade have not been asleep, and day by day it appears the market on chemicals becomes stronger.

Prices on important stocks have fluctuated widely during the past week. Chief among the products that have advanced in price are Calcium Acetate which is quoted in most reliable quarters at \$4.50, and Acetone which is quoted at $27\frac{1}{2}c@28\frac{1}{2}c$. There are material and sudden advances, and holders hesitate to sell at former prices. While some are holding caustic soda at \$4.50 as the inside price for spot stocks, one factor stated that supplies were available at \$4.40 in spite of the bullish feeling prevailing. Soda ash is likewise offered freely from several large factors as low as \$3.10.

Speaking of the present active and firm tone prevailing in the chemical market, one manufacturer said there was always a "lull before the storm," but that in spite of the apparent "storm" he was unable to say just what the outcome would be.

It is understood that muriate of potash has been offered at low prices during the past few days because of expectations of a greater American output, and because of offerings have been made more freely. The tone of the market is easier.

Salt peter is receiving considerable attention from every quarter at the present time. Inquiries are heavy, and while trading is light, the market is holding steady with prices firm. Spot stocks are not in very heavy volume and it would appear that manufacturers are not pushing sales because they are looking for better prices.

Factors handling various chemicals in New York are exceedingly optimistic at the present time, and it is stated in many reliable quarters that higher prices may be expected as the international tangle grows more acute.

Acid, Acetic—The market is firm, with glacial and the 80 per cent acetic in heavy demand for export. Because of light stocks of spot offerings on the high test goods orders are taken only for forward delivery. The 80 per cent degree goods are quoted at slightly higher prices. Grades in demand for domestic consumption continue firm at around 4c a pound for the 28 per cent; 8c for the 56 per cent, and about $10\frac{1}{2}c$ for the 70 per cent.

Acid, Muriatic—Offerings for muriatic acid are abundant. The market, in the main is firm, but trading has been sporadic. Because of light spot stocks some of the large manufacturers are still unable to accommodate new business. Production at the present time, however, is meeting the demand and prices are holding firm. The 18 degree is quoted at $1\frac{1}{2}c@1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound; the 20 degree at $1\frac{1}{2}c@1\frac{1}{2}c$, and around $2\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for the 22 degree.

Acid, Nitric—There is a strong demand for nitric acid at the present time, and still a tendency to uplift values. Prices asked were $6\frac{1}{2}c@7c$ a pound for the 42 degree, $6\frac{1}{2}c@6\frac{1}{4}c$ for the 40 degree, $6c@6\frac{1}{4}c$ for the 38 degree, and $5\frac{3}{4}c@6c$ a pound for the 36 degree. The demand continues steady, and stocks are being well absorbed with no excess over production.

Acid, Sulphuric—The tone of the market is a shade firmer, although prices remain more or less unchanged. Because of additional interest some factors are inclined to advance prices. Several of the large producers are

said to be sold up over the year. Offerings are: 66 degree $28@30$ a ton, 60 degree at 20 a ton, pyrite acid 66 degree 25 a ton, and the 60 degree at 17 a ton.

Alums—There seems to be some improvement in business, although practically no change in quotations is noted. Ammonium alum remains at 4c a pound for the lump, and around $4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the ground.

Chrome alum has picked up slightly. $17\frac{1}{2}c$ is the price most generally heard.

Potassium alum continues to be held at 5.60 a pound by some manufacturers, while second hands are asking from $\frac{1}{2}c$ to $\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound less.

Aluminum Sulphate—The market is steady. Low grade continues to be held at $1\frac{3}{4}c@2c$ a pound, and the advance in the iron free to a range of $3c@3\frac{1}{4}c$ was maintained.

Bleaching Powder—Indications are that there is a decidedly firmer tone to the local market on bleaching powder. Large domestic drums have been subject to some demand during the past few days. Orders are coming into the local market in heavy volume. Some manufacturers are asking 4c a pound in domestic containers. In export drums bleach was offered up to $5\frac{1}{2}c$ cents a pound.

Calcium Acetate—Probably no chemical has been subjected to sharper advance during the week than calcium acetate. The demand is unusually heavy, and spots are light. Holders are asking around $\$4.50$ per cwt. which is an advance of $\$1$ over last week.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers with spot available are asking $\$30$ a ton, and because supplies are so light the market has tightened considerably, with indications of an advance. A quantity of the stock is being sold on contract. Spot granulated is out of the market entirely.

Copper Sulphate—Rumors still have it that foreign interests are placing orders for copper sulphate as fast as steamer space can be obtained. Quotations here on blue vitriol remain firm at $9\frac{1}{4}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for large crystals 98-99 per cent.

Lead Acetate—Sugar of lead of different descriptions is steady with prices holding firm. For brown sugar $12\frac{1}{2}c$ is the quotation, while $14c@14\frac{1}{2}c$ is the price for white crystals. $13\frac{1}{2}c$ remains the price for the granulated.

Lead Arsenate—A much stronger tone prevails for both paste and powdered arsenate. Prices are firm at $10c@12c$ a pound for the former and $22c@24c$ for the latter.

Magnesite—There is considerable activity in California magnesite, which is offered at $\$41$ a ton in the lump. The calcined and the dead burned, lump, are held at $\$40$ a ton, and the calcined, ground, at $\$50$ a ton.

Potash, Caustic—Supplies are light, and because a steady demand is prevailing, the market is firm. There are few offerings of the 88-92 per cent on spot; second hand quotations range from $85c$ a pound up. The 70-75 was in moderate demand and prices ranged from 65c a pound, works, to 70c a pound on spot. Futures are of much interest because of such light supplies of spot.

Potassium Bichromate—Sales of potassium bichromate, while not unusually heavy, show some improvement over last week. Prices are steady and firm at $36c@38c$ a pound for spot. Nearby stocks are quoted at about the same as spot.

Potassium Chlorate—Although the chlorate weakened some last week, because of a lack of inquiry, there seems to be some improvement this week. Because of the unsettled condition of the market there was more or less speculation. Manufacturers are asking around 70c on contract, and about 75c a pound for shipment.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow prussiate is in fair demand, with prices holding steady at $88c@92c$. Quotations on the red are holding at $\$2.60@\2.75 .

Salt peter—While the general tone of the local market on salt peter is quiet prices are holding steady and firm. While there has been a good volume of inquiries received during the past week, at this writing these inquiries have not resulted in actual business. There seems to be a watchful waiting policy on this product, and factors are unable to forecast the outcome. 31c a pound is the price for the granulated to $37c@38c$ for the crystals. Future deliveries are of considerable interest.

Soda Ash—The advance made in soda ash last week is holding steady. The market is quite active. Spot stocks as well as those afloat and nearby are rapidly being absorbed. Holders are asking 3½c a pound for 58 per cent light f. o. b. works. In several quarters it is thought a firmer tone may be expected at any time.

Soda, Caustic—No improvement is noted in spot supplies of caustic soda. There has been a strong demand for some time, and manufacturers with deliveries available the latter part of this month quote \$4.60 per hundred for the 76 per cent fused. Spot is quoted at \$4.37½c as the minimum price with as high as \$4.60 as the maximum quotation.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices are holding firm, and the market is steady. This article is said to be in fair supply. Spot is offered at 17c@17½c in second hands to 20c a pound by manufacturers.

Sodium Chlorate—Little activity is noted on this product. The price, however, is holding steady at 25c@26c a pound.

OF INTEREST IN THE TRADE

The plant of the Durex Chemical Corporation at Sweetwater, Tenn., was destroyed by fire on March 8th. The company manufactured barium carbonate and sodium sulphide. The Long Island City plant of Toch Brothers will handle contracts of the Durex Company calling for blanc fixe and barium chloride.

Herman A. Metz announces the arrival of a son at his home, 38 West 74th street, on Sunday, April 1st. The infant weighed eight pounds. When asked concerning it, Mr. Metz said: "Sure there's a baby, but it's a boy and we had things all fixed for a girl this time. Good joke on us."

DR. HESSE'S PLAN FOR AIDING NATION

Bernhard C. Hesse, of the General Chemical Company, 25 Broad street, New York, delivered an address on "The American Chemical Society and the Nation" before the Detroit Section of the American Chemical Society on March 15th. Dr. Hesse told of the Society's activities in National affairs since 1914, on the Naval Consulting Board; on Advisory Committees to the Bureau of Standards and to the Bureau of Mines; on the National Research Council; and in conjunction with the National Academy of Sciences and four engineering societies and for co-operation on the nitrate supply of the United States.

Dr. Hesse suggested an expansion of the Society's activities to cover all fields of national endeavor, and the appointment of a Board of Control of National Policies of the American Chemical Society.

GREASES, LARDS AND TALLOW HIGHER

Greases, lards and tallows took a decided rise this week. The greases and tallows were affected by the lack of good material. There is a vast amount of thin, poor, and lean lards and greases in the market, but this only serves to strengthen the market as there is so little good, thick grease and lard obtainable. The reason given by authorities for the poor grade and quality of the greases and lards, at the present time, primarily is the poor wheat and corn crop of 1916, the farmers being unable to feed their animals on fattening and substantial fodder. The most important changes from last week are as follows: Horse grease rose from 20c to 21½c, house grease, rose from 10½c to 11½c@12c; white grease rose from 12½c to 13½c; City special and tallow prime rose half a point each.

The exports of Ceylon for 1916 included 441,664 pounds of cardamom seeds compared with 566,529 pounds in 1915. Of this amount 86,999 pounds came to the United States against 137,662 pounds in 1915. The United States received 123,179 pounds of cinnamon chips in 1916 compared with 57,828 in 1915. Of cinnamon quills 757,734 pounds were imported from Ceylon in 1916 against 1,416,965 pounds in 1915.

Ceylon sent to the United States in 1916, about 18,000 hundredweight of cocoanut oil compared with 142,000 hundredweight in 1915. Of oil of citronella the United States received 681,900 pounds in 1916 compared with 900,000 pounds in 1915.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

The Tartar Chemical Works has completed plans for alterations and additions to its factory on 9th street, Brooklyn, costing \$8,000.

The New York State Department of Labor says the chemicals group reported an increase of 1 per cent both in employees and wages in February as compared with January, thereby establishing a new high record for employees and equaling the high record of December, 1916, for wages. The increase was chiefly in the production of photographic materials and motion picture films. There was in the group as a whole an increase of 13 per cent in employees and 29 per cent in wages as compared with February, one year ago.

The chemical and color department of the Sherwin-Williams Co. has been located at Pullman Station, Chicago. All the dye plants of the company are located at Chicago, and in order to be in the closest touch with the production department the change of location was determined. The company is adding new products to its output, announcement of which will be made as soon as they can be produced in commercial quantities. These products will include many new dyes of interest to the textile and allied industries. J. O. Hasson is manager of this department.

The Rollin Chemical Company, Inc., specialists in the manufacture of the barium group of chemicals, with works at Charleston, W. Va., has increased its capital stock from \$1,600,000 to \$2,000,000 and has begun expansion of their plant. Prior to the meeting of March 20th, at which the increase was authorized, the company had \$1,000,000 in common stock and \$600,000 in preferred. The stock is now divided into \$1,000,000, each, common and preferred. The Rollin Company is turning out increasing amounts of barium carbonate, barium nitrate, blanc fixe, and sodium sulphide. The production is generally sold up months in advance, and the company is now trying new production along hitherto untried lines. The Rollin plant is credited with having manufactured the highest test of barium bimoxide ever made, higher even than the imported variety. Hugh Rollin is president, treasurer, and general manager and is also a director of the Hadsworth Barium Company of Newcastle, England. Norman Rollin is superintendent of the works. Other directors in addition to the president are: J. C. and Dr. Charles Rollin of Newcastle, England; R. G. Hubbard and F. N. Staunton, of Charles, W. Va., and I. Frank Stone and W. E. Rowley of New York. The National Aniline and Chemical Company are general agents for the Rollin Company.

PREPARING ROSTER OF CHEMISTS IN U. S.

The Council of National Defense is mobilizing the chemists of the country through the Bureau of Mines and the American Chemical Society. A letter has been sent to every chemist whose address could be obtained and blanks were enclosed for information concerning the experience and special qualifications of each individual receiving the letter. The letter is signed by Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, and Julius Stieglitz, President of the American Chemical Society.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acetate of Lime, \$1.00.	Oil, Rape Seed, 10c.
Acetone, 5c.	Rose, Kissanik, \$2.50.
Acid, Lactic, U.S.P., 1 lb., 50c.	Thyme, White, 15c.
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons, 30c.	Wintergreen, Synthetic, 30c.
Bulk, 1b., 20c.	
Buckthorn Bark, 5c.	
Insect Powder, 5c.	
Lavender Flowers, 25c.	
Oil, Almond, Without Acid, \$1.	Opium (Natural), \$5.00.
Cinnamo, Ceylon, 50c.	Granulated, \$6.00.
Cumin, \$1.	U.S.P., Powdered, \$6.00.
Fusel, Crude, 75c.	Potassium Carbonate, U.S.P., 30c.
Hemlock, 20c.	Refined (Sal Tartar) 30c.
Lemongrass, 20c.	Lactophosphate, 10c.
Mace, Distilled, \$1.50.	Salol, 30c.
Expressed, 5c.	Soap Tree Bark, Cut, 3c.
	Powdered, 7c.
	Sodium Salicylate, 30c.

Declined

Amyl Acetate, 50c.	Oil, Aniseed, Star, 20c.
Camphor, Monobromated, 25c.	

Color & Dyestuff Markets

LITTLE STRENGTH IN DYESTUFFS MARKET

Slight Advance in Aniline Oil Fails to Hold—Trade Waiting for Developments in the International Situation—Statistics of Imports and Exports

Nothing seems to disturb the tranquility of the New York market on colors and dyestuffs. From no direction is it learned that there has been any additional activity in trading in spite of a fairly good volume of inquiries being received daily. It would appear that firms in need of supplies are getting a line on the general condition of the local market by way of inquiries, but the opinion is general among factors here that business is by no means what it should be. Naturally at this time everyone is inclined to place the blame for the lull to the prevailing international tangle, and doubtless the present unusual condition prevents buyers and sellers from hitting a happy medium. In the main the New York market is steady with prices holding fairly firm, but trading is unusually light.

Coal-tar derivatives have shown little or no fluctuation during the past week. Now and then there has been some stimulation due to a fairly large sale from some quarter, but the firmer tone has been of comparatively short duration. Aniline oil has been one of the many intermediates to experience this sudden advance only to drop immediately, in spite of the fact that a good demand still prevails. Holders of large quantities are not anxious to sell at prices buyers are offering at the present time. From a most reliable source it is stated that ample stocks are awaiting buyers at 27½c@28c. Aniline salts, while steady, is moving in slow volume. Prices, however, are holding firm.

English cudbear is offered in large quantities at 25c@30c which shows quite a material decline over the past week or so. It is pointed out that spot stocks are sufficient to meet a much heavier demand and some holders seem reluctant to endeavor to maintain the price which has prevailed for the past several weeks on this product.

Fustic chips are said to be in light supply. While the market remains quiet, there are few sellers of spot stocks at less than 4c. Because of limited supplies available at the present time, some factors are inclined to hold prices on a higher level, expecting a better demand daily.

Dealers from all quarters continue to complain of the lull in cutch. While there appears to be ample spot supplies available, buyers are not apparently interested at the prices holders are asking. The quotation of 9c@12c is generally heard in the New York market.

A decidedly weaker feeling prevails in the logwood market. There has been little or no demand for Mexican logwood, and one importer states that he is unable to find a market at \$35.00, f. o. b. New York. It is pointed out that because of the present high rate of insurance coupled with freight rates and other uncertainties in shipping facilities, it is not profitable to handle Mexican logwood at this price.

Sumac is in comparatively light demand. It is stated that while as low as \$85 a ton is the sellers' price, buyers are not interested. Liquid Sumac 25 p.c. tan, is likewise easier. Holders are looking for a market at around 10c for spots.

In spite of the war and uncertainties in shipping experienced during the past year or so, exports of dyes and dyestuffs for the month of January 1917, far exceeded exports on the corresponding month of 1916. It is shown by Government statistics that the total value of exports of dyes and dyestuffs for the month of January, 1916, was only \$307,122. During January, 1917, exports of these products were valued at \$789,905. While the quantity exported is not given, it appears that additional interest is being manifested in the American products as the above figures clearly show.

Albumen—The general range of prices on albumen are holding firm with trading limited to the amount of spot available. There is a pronounced scarcity in blood albumen. Holders are asking around 45c a pound as the in-

side price for either imported or the better grade of domestic, as the minimum price, while in other directions 50c a pound is heard as the maximum quotation.

Archil—No change is noted in the condition of the market on archil. There is little movement of stocks, but additional interest seems to be manifested in many quarters. Prices are holding firm at 14c@16c for the double extract; 18c@20c for the triple, and up to 32c for the concentrated.

Cochineal—The market on Cochineal remains just as unsettled as it has been for the past several weeks. This condition is doubtless due to the uncertainty in receiving stocks promptly, coupled with an advance in primary quotations. Spot stocks are light, with prices holding firm at 51c@54c.

Cutch—Trading in cutch shows some improvement over transactions of last week. Dealers advise that the market is steady, with prices holding firm at 12½c for spot stocks. It is still evident in some quarters that there is a desire to realize with concessions. In the main, however, the New York market is a shade firmer.

Divi Divi—In sympathy with the weaker feeling prevailing on most other colors and dyestuffs, divi divi has fallen off slightly. It cannot be learned from any quarter that there is much spot available in the New York market at the present time. From one source a limited quantity of spot is offered at \$60 a ton. Futures, March-April shipment is quoted near the same price.

Gambier—Spot stocks of gambier continue light, and trading is more or less limited on this account. The common is quoted in one quarter at 15c, which is an advance of one cent over last week. No. 1 Java cubes were quoted 23c a pound, March-May shipment. The general tone of the local gambier market is firm and steady.

According to the statistics just issued by the Department of Commerce, giving the monthly summary of foreign commerce of the United States for the month of January, 1917, there was imported into the United States a total of 621,633 pounds of gambier with a valuation of \$49,695, as against 3,618,131 pounds, with a valuation of \$231,801, for the corresponding month of 1916.

Indigo—Spot stocks of Madras continue exceedingly light in the New York market, and for this reason considerable interest is being manifested in stocks afloat. The extract is said to be in good demand, and it is thought that grades near by have practically been sold on contract. Inquiries are heavy from every quarter for spots.

There were imported into the United States during the month of January, 1917, 72,899 pounds of Natural Indigo, valued at \$34,036. During the corresponding month of 1916 there were no importations of Natural.

Logwood—There is absolutely no life in this market. Trading is at a standstill, and prices have shown a further decline. One factor stated that there were slight indications for an immediate improvement, but the opinion seems general that the market will get even weaker until something definite is known as to the stand the American government will take in the World war. There is practically no Campeche arriving, and spot available is offered at \$40 a ton. Because importers of the high Mexican grade are unable to find a market here, shipments from that source have practically ceased.

It is interesting to note the increase in value of importations of logwood into the United States during the month of January, 1917, in spite of the tonnage being in lighter volume. In January, 1916, it is recorded that 6,988 tons of logwood were imported, with a valuation of \$92,028, while in January, 1917, only 6,259 tons were imported, with a valuation of \$92,254. These figures are taken from United States Government statistics just received from the Department of Commerce.

Sumac—The local market shows practically no change in Sumac in so far as trading is concerned. If anything, a slightly easier tone is prevailing, 6c@10c were the prices heard in several directions.

Importations into the United States of Sumac, both ground and unground for the month of January, 1917, totaled 923,648 pounds, the value of which was \$30,380, as against the corresponding month of 1916, when 1,943,810 pounds were imported, the value of which was \$46,321.

These figures show a material decrease in the valuation of this product.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—No change is noted. \$2.20 is still the prevailing price, which quotation might be shaded on contract.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Manufacturers continue to show keen interest on sulphanilic acid. In large lots 38c@40c remains the asking price. Some small sales are being made at around 45c.

Aminoazobenzene—Dealers advise of no material change in the general condition of the local market on Aminoazobenzene. Manufacturers continue to ask \$1.25 a pound on contract. Spot prices are holding steady at \$1.70@\$1.75.

Aniline Oil for Red—Manufacturers continue to quote \$1 a pound for spot aniline oil for red. Even in view of light spot stocks available, this price has been shaded for large orders.

Aniline Oil and Salts—This article continues to show strength, and values were again pointing upward. The past week saw another of the large producers withdraw from the spot market, his nearest offering being late April delivery at 30c a pound, f. o. b. works, an advance of 3c a pound over previous quotation. There were offerings during the week at 28c, but some unusually large orders were said to have been turned, and a general advance is expected. The salts were again quoted at a range of 30c@35c a pound.

Benzidine—Dealers advise that business is fairly brisk on benzidine, with prices holding at \$2 a pound on a dry basis. It is said there is a fair quantity of spot on hand.

Benzidine Sulphate—Spot stocks of the sulphate are light, and trading is generally limited on this account. Prices are holding steady and firm, with much interest on futures.

Benzol—Trading is fairly brisk in benzol, although in some directions it is stated that the market appears just a shade easier. Some carlot sales are being reported at 60c a gallon. 55c@60c a gallon is the price for the pure.

Betanaphthol—Increased production has caused a general reduction in prices. There is a variance of about 10c a pound in quotations according to seller. On the crude 65c@70c, sublimed 75c@80c a pound, depending on quantities are fairly representative of the present market. Supplies of alpha will be available shortly.

Diethylaniline—Spot is in light supply. Stocks afloat and nearby are being offered at \$3.50 a pound, showing no change over last week.

Dimethylaniline—Some of the producers are said to be at work on some large contract orders for dimethylaniline. It was said that this has reflected on spot offers which have been considerably smaller of late. Prices appear firm at 57c@60c a pound on spot or nearby delivery.

Dinitrophenol—Interest in dinitrophenol and a movement in a considerable quantity is recorded. Quotations range from 75c to 85c a pound.

Dinitrobenzol—There has been no change in quotations for dinitrobenzol which range 48c@50c a pound on spot. Production is large, but demand is keeping pace, large quantities being constantly absorbed by consumers.

Hydrazobenzene—It is understood there is little activity in hydrazobenzene. An offer is made at \$1.40@\$2.

Metatoluylenediamine—A fair demand continues. Dealers are offering the metal on spot at \$1.60 a pound, which has been the quotation for several weeks.

Monodinitrochlorbenzol—A fair quantity of spot is on sale at 35c a pound. Trading is by no means heavy as the condition has been irregular.

Monoethylaniline—Spot is in light volume, and considerable interest is being manifested on stocks afloat and nearby. Dealers continue to ask \$1.10 to \$1.25 a pound.

Naphthalene—No spot is offered in this market. Leading producers say that they are sold up as far as six months ahead. 9½c a pound is asked for white flake in carlots, and around 10c in less.

Naphthylamine—Spot is in strong demand from both domestic and foreign consumers. The quotation is \$1.25 a pound for prompt deliveries.

Nitrotoluol—There is a fairly good movement of stocks at the present time, as there is a strong demand. The tone of the market is steady, with prices holding firm at 50c@55c a pound.

Para-amidophenol—The base is quoted at \$4.50 a lb. on spot, though the market appears a little unsettled. One or two new producers are in the field, and it is said that considerable cutting in prices has developed to secure spot business. The hydrochloride and sulphate were also said to have been offered at concessions. It is likely that a lower market will result from these activities.

Paradichlorbenzol—There is little spot available, and the condition is unchanged. The quotation remains at 25c a pound on spot.

Phthalic Anhydride—No change is noted over last week. The quotation on spot is said to be about \$6.50 a pound. For regular deliveries this price is considerably shaded.

Toluines—Liquid toluines range from 80c to 90c a pound. An increasing demand has been noted for the para and prices are steady at \$1.80@\$2.00 a pound for spot. Manufacturers are often averse to accepting business for the para unless accompanied by orders for the ortho. The demand for the ortho seems proportionately less than for the para and prices are easy at \$1.25@\$1.50 a pound on spot.

Toluol—There is still a reluctance to contract for a period of any length on toluol. Large quantities continue in movement against contracts, which will hold producers busy for some time. There is a steady and firm tone prevailing at the present time on toluol. Quotations are \$1.75 to \$2.00 a gallon on spot, and from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a gallon on contract.

IN THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY

A dyestuff firm is trying to introduce lakes made from acid colors for printing on cotton. This is an entirely new departure.

The American Colors, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a Delaware charter, to manufacture colors and dyestuffs, with capital of \$200,000. G. Wentworth Miller, Philadelphia; C. Pearson and E. Lynch, Wilmington, Del., are the incorporators.

The A. H. Y. Color & Chemical Co., Bridgeton, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, to manufacture dyes. Allen H. and B. R. Yudizky, Bridgeton, and William K. Harris, Woodbine, are the incorporators. The company will operate under a Delaware charter.

Dr. H. D. Gibbs, who is in charge of the erection of the experimental dye plant for the government, under supervision of the Bureau of Chemistry, looking towards the establishment of a home industry in the United States is to be one of the speakers at the annual conference of the American Chemical Society in Kansas City, April 10th-14th.

The statement in a recent issue of the *Textile World Journal* that certain manufacturers were adulterating colors with Glauber salts is corrected in last week's number as follows: "News note for dyers. Those unscrupulous purveyors of colors who have been using Glauber salts for adulteration, have changed their methods. They now spend a few cents more and use dextrine instead."

The model dye plant being erected by the Government at Fort Myer near Arlington, Va., will be opened about September 1st, if present expectations are realized. Those who have been working on the plans say that the laboratory and technical plant will be unequalled in this country. Congress has given the authority and the money to put in the necessary enlargements, improvements and machinery. The Bureau of Chemistry is now advertising for bids on enlargements and additions and on July 1st will advertise for other building work. Contracts have been let for a good share of the machinery and other bids are to be opened the last of the month.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid C. P., bbls.	lb. .39 — .40	Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb. — — 2.85	*Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz. — — 44.00
Aceton	lb. .27½ — .28½	Subiodide	lb. — — 4.75	15 gr. vials	ea. — — 1.89
*Acetphenetidin	lb. 25.00 — 26.00	Tannate	lb. — — 2.90	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	— — .72
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk ..	lb. — — 3.50	Valerate	lb. — — 4.50	Ergot Russian	lb. .70 — .72
1-lb. cartons	lb. — — 3.60	Borax, in bbls., crystals.....	lb. .07½ — .07½	Spanish	lb. .71 — .72
Aconitine, ½ oz.	ea. 2.00 — 2.05	Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs.....	lb. .08½ — .08½	Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb. .15 — .20
Agar Agar	lb. .41 — .56	Powdered, bbls.	lb. .07½ — .07½	U. S. P. 1880	lb. .22 — .27
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal. 2.78 — 2.79	Bromine U. S. P.	lb. .60 — .65	Washed	lb. .18 — .26
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal. 2.81 — 2.82	Burgundy Pitch	lb. .05½ — .06	Eucalyptol	lb. 1.25 — 1.30
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal. 2.83 — 2.84	*Imported	lb. .30 — .35	Formaldehyde	lb. 1.3½ — 1.4
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal. 1.00 — 1.02	Cadmium Bromide	lb. — — 4.25	Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.	lb. .80 — 1.05
97 p.c.	gal. 1.05 — 1.07	Iodide	lb. — — 4.25	Gelatin, silver	lb. 1.15 — 1.20
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .69 — .70	Bromide	oz. 10.70 — 12.00	*Gold	lb. .95 — 1.00
188 proof	gal. .70 — .71	Citrated	lb. 7.50 — 7.55	Glucose	100 lbs. 2.50 — 2.55
Aldehyde, com.	lb. 1.26 — 1.50	Phosphate	lb. 17.50 — 17.55	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb. — — —
Almonds, bitter	lb. .27½ — .29½	Sulphate	lb. 18.80 — 18.85	Drums and bbls. added	lb. .55 — .55½
Sweet	lb. .24½ — .29	Calcium, Glycerophosphate ..	lb. 1.70 — 1.75	C. P. in cans	lb. .55 — .55½
Meal	lb. .28 — .29	Hypophosphite	lb. .76 — .78	Dynamite, drum included ..	lb. .53 — .53½
Aloin	lb. .85 — .95	Iodide	lb. — — 3.55	Saponification, Loose	lb. .44 — .44½
Aluminum Acetate	lb. .95 — 1.00	Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .30 — .35	Soap, Lye, Loose	lb. .39½ — .40
Metallic	lb. 1.65 — 1.67	Sulphocarboilate	lb. 1.42 — 1.45	*Grains of Paradise	lb. 2.45 — 2.90
Sulphate, C. P.	lb. .28 — .35	*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.	lb. — — .89½	Glycyrhizin, Ammoniated ..	lb. 3.40 — 3.60
*Amperegris, black	oz. 10.00 — 14.00	Square of 4 ounces	lb. — — .90½	Goa Powder	lb. 1.95 — 2.00
Grey	oz. 22.00 — 27.00	16's in 1-lb. carton	lb. — — .91	Guaiacol, liquid	lb. 15.00 — 15.90
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb. .63 — .88	24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb. — — .91½	Carbonate	lb. — — —
Benzoate	lb. 5.20 — 5.70	32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb. — — .91½	Salicylate	lb. — — .1.55 — 1.80
Bichromate, C. P.	lb. 1.15 — 1.25	Cases of 100 blocks	lb. — — .90	Guarana	lb. .95 — 1.10
Bromide, bulk	lb. — — .80	*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs ..	lb. .90 — .92	Gun Cotton	oz. .18 — .20
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks.	lb. .10 — .10½	Monobromated	lb. 2.50 — 2.55	*Haarlem Oil	gross 5.55 — 6.00
Resub., Cubes	lb. .29 — .33	Cantharides, Chinese	lb. .90 — .95	Hexamethylenetetramine	lb. — — .60
Fluoride	lb. .47 — .52	Powdered	lb. 1.15 — 1.20	Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb. .41 — .44
Hypophosphite	lb. — — 1.85	Russian	lb. 3.75 — 3.80	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime ..	lb. .12 — .13
Iodide	lb. 3.50 — 3.55	Powdered	lb. 4.00 — 4.10	Hydrogen Peroxide	— — —
Molybdate	lb. — — 5.50	Carbon Dioxide, bulk	lb. .05½ — .06	4-oz. bottles	gross 6.50
Muriate, C. P.	lb. .17 — .18	Cerium Oxalate	lb. .04½ — .05	10-oz. bottles	gross 10.25
Nitrate, Cryst.	lb. .28 — .30	Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb. .03½ — .04½	Pint bottles	gross 18.00
Gran.	lb. .28 — .30	Heavy	lb. — — .04½	Hydroquinone	lb. — — 2.00
Oxalate	lb. .85 — .95	Chloral Hydrate	lb. 1.24 — 1.39	*Icthyol	lb. 14.25 — 17.00
Persulphate	lb. .90 — 1.00	Charcoal Willow, powdered ..	lb. .05½ — .06	Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 3.50 — 3.55
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb. .55 — .60	Wood, pow'd.	lb. .06 — .07	Iodoform, Powdered	lb. 4.25 — 4.30
Salicylate	lb. 3.23 — 3.50	Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals ..	oz. — — .93	Crystals	lb. — — 5.50
Amyl Acetate, drums	gal. 3.85 — 4.00	Chloride liquid	lb. .15 — .26	Iron Hypophosphite	lb. 1.55 — 1.70
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of	Antimony	Chloroform	lb. .59 — .64	Iodide	lb. — — 3.30
Sulphur	lb. .19 — .21	Chrysarobin	lb. 6.30 — 6.55	Perchloride	lb. .17 — .22
Sulphur, 16-17 per cent free	lb. .19 — .20	Sulphate	lb. — — .55	Sub-sulphate	lb. .18 — .22
Antipyrine, bulk	lb. .49 — .49½	Cinchonine, Alk. crystals ..	oz. — — .51	Isinglass, American	lb. .74 — .82
Apomorphine Hydrochloride ..	oz. 18.50 — 19.00	Sulphate	oz. — — .35	Russian	lb. 3.95 — 4.20
Areca Nuts	lb. .08 — .09½	Cinnabar	lb. — — —	Kamala, U. S. P.	lb. 1.70 — 1.80
Powdered	lb. 12 — .15	Civet	oz. 2.05 — 2.20	Kaolin	lb. .02 — .03
Argols	lb. .16 — .18	Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) ..	lb. .42 — .46	Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb. .13 — .13½
*Arsenic, red	lb. .60 — .65	Oleate	oz. .82 — .95	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb. .45 — .50
White	lb. .16½ — .17½	*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz. — — .52	Chloride	lb. .55 — .60
Atropine, Alk.	oz. 55.00 — 56.00	Hydrochloride, bulk	oz. — — .50	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb. — — 2.50
Sulphate	oz. 50.00 — 52.00	*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .33 — .34	Licorice, Mass., Syrian	lb. .23 — .23½
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .20 — .21	Boxes	lb. .40 — .42	*Sticks, bbls., Corigliano ..	lb. .31 — .34
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb. .15 — .25	Cases, fingers	lb. .41 — .43	Lithium Benzoate	lb. 8.00 — 8.25
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb. — — .20	Codeine, alk. ½-oz. vials	oz. — — 14.00	Carbonate	lb. 1.01 — 1.04
*Chlorate	lb. .55 — .65	Acetate, ½-oz. vials	oz. — — .04½	Salicylate	lb. 4.00 — 4.40
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal. 1.85 — 1.90	Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz. — — 10.55	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.45 — 2.90
St. Thomas	gal. 2.85 — 3.00	Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz. — — 11.25	*Lycoodium, U. S. P.	lb. 1.20 — 1.27
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of	almonds)	Collodion, U. S. P.	lb. .33 — .38	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs ..	lb. .21 — .24
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal. — — .22	Flexible, U. S. P.	lb. .25 — .26	Glycerophosphate	lb. 4.50 — 4.55
Wood bbls.	gal. — — .24	Powdered	lb. .30 — .32	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.65 — 1.75
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	— — —	Pulp, U. S. P.	lb. .59 — .64	Iodide	lb. 4.20 — 4.30
Benzonaphthol	lb. 16.00 — 18.00	*Spanish Apples	lb. .55 — .57	Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs ..	lb. .20 — .21
Berberine Sulphate	oz. 1.80 — 1.90	Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb. .55 — .60	Peroxide	lb. .73 — .85
Beta Naphthol resublimed ..	lb. 1.75 — 1.90	Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb. — — 1.50	Salicylate	lb. — — —
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb. — — .33	Cotton Soluble	lb. .79 — 1.00	*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs. 3.60 — 3.65
Salicylate	lb. — — .315	Coumarin, refined	lb. 15.00 — 17.00	*U. S. P.	100 lbs. 4.00 — 4.20
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb. — — .325	Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb. — — .45½	Manganese Glycerophosphate	lb. — — 4.50
Subgalate	lb. — — .300	Powdered	lb. .65 — .69	Hypophosphite	lb. 4.50 — 4.55
*Nominal.	— — —	Jewelers Large	lb. .51 — .52	Iodide	lb. 1.65 — 1.75
		Small	lb. .51 — .52	Peroxide	lb. .70 — .75
		French	lb. .26 — .27	Sulphate	lb. .45 — .50
		Dextrin, Corn	lb. .100 lbs. — — 4.80	Manna, large flake	lb. 1.05 — 1.15
		*Potato, Domestic	lb. .09 — .10	Small flake	lb. .79 — .80
		*Imported	lb. .13 — .14	Sorts	lb. .35 — .40
		Dover's Powder	lb. 2.70 — 3.00	Menthol, Japanese	lb. 3.30 — 3.35
		Dragon's Blood Mass	lb. .26 — .28	Recryst.	lb. 3.95 — 5.00
		Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste ..	lb. .24 — .26	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea. — — 11.00
		Jewelers Large	lb. .65 — .69	Bisulphite	lb. — — 1.61
		Small	lb. .51 — .52	Blue Mass	lb. — — .73
		French	lb. .26 — .27	Powdered	lb. — — .75
		Dextrin, Corn	lb. .100 lbs. — — 4.80	Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb. .76 — .76
		*Potato, Domestic	lb. .09 — .10	50 p.c.	lb. — — —
		*Imported	lb. .13 — .14	Calomel, American	lb. — — 1.06
		Dover's Powder	lb. 2.70 — 3.00	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb. — — 1.66
		Dragon's Blood Mass	lb. .26 — .28	Powder	lb. — — 1.61
		Weeds	lb. 1.40 — 1.45	Iodide, green	lb. — — 3.70
		*Emetine, Alk.	lb. — — 70.00	Red	lb. — — 3.80
		15 gr. vials	ea. — — 3.75	Yellow	lb. — — 3.70
		*Nominal.	— — —	Red Precipitate	lb. — — 1.97
				Powder	lb. — — 2.07
				White Precipitate	lb. — — 2.06
				Powder	lb. — — 2.11
				*Nominal.	— — —

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb. 12.00	-13.75	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	.12	- .13	Citric crystals, bbls.	lb. - -	.72
Milk, powdered	lb. .15	- .17½	Ordinary09	- .10	Powder	lb. - -	.72
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.18	- .21	Sodium, Acetate11½	- .12	Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal. .75	- .80
Morphine, Acet. ½-oz. v. 1-oz.			Cacodylate190	- 2.00	Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb. 1.26	- 1.50
Hydrochlor. ½-oz.v.1-oz. box oz.		-10.10	Citrate, crystals64	-	German	lb. - -	-
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz. -	- 9.80	Granular U. S. P.70	- .72	Formic, 75 p.c.	lb. .35	- .40
1-oz vials	oz. -	- 9.85	Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P.	7.20	- 7.45	Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb. 1.31	- 1.33
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes oz.		-10.05	Bicarb, English	- -	.02½	Glycerophosphoric	lb. 3.40	- 5.00
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes ..oz.		-10.10	"Amer. f.o.b. works02	- .03½	Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz. .22	- .29
Diacetyl, Alk., ½-oz. v.	14.90	-15.10	Bromide, bulk	- -	.45	Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb. 2.40	- 2.45
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	13.50	-13.65	Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.55	- 2.60	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb. .35	- .40
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ½-oz.			Hypophosphite	- -	1.20	Dilute 3 p.c.	lb. .20	- .25
v.	oz. -	-15.25	Iodide	3.40	- 3.45	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb. 1.50	- 1.60
Moss, Iceland	lb. .12	- .15	Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb. - -	.07	U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb. .40	- .45
Irish	lb. .13	- .15	Recrystallized09	- .12	Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb. 3.40	- 3.45
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz. 10.00	-10.50	Dried20	- .28	Molybdic, C.P.	lb. 6.90	- 7.46
Tonquin	oz. 16.20	-17.25	Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	- -	.85	Muriatic, C. P.	lb. .05	- .06
Grain, Cab.	oz. 16.00	-16.75	Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.	.60	- .70	Nitric, C. P.	lb. .07	- .08
Tonquin	lb. 25.00	-25.75	Tungstate	- -	1.50	Nitro Muriatic	lb. .18	- .21
Druggists	oz. 23.00	-24.00	Spermaceti23½	- .26	Oleic, purified	lb. .29	- .34
Synthetic	lb. 11.50	-12.75	Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.43	- .52	Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb. .45	- .46
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .10	- .11	Aromatic, U. S. P.46	- .50	Pieric, kegs	lb. .80	- 1.10
Balls	lb. .12	- .13	Ether Comp.	- -	Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb. .30	- .32	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	.18	- .19	Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags cwt.	.47	- 3.65	Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb. 3.15	- 3.25
Sulphate	lb. .22	- .23	Potato, granulated13	- .14	Crystals, bottles	lb. 2.95	- 3.15
Nux Vomica, whole	lb. .12½	- .13	Powdered14	- .15	Pyroglycine, purified	lb. .05	- .06
Powdered	lb. .14	-14½	"Storax, liquid, cases	6.75	- 7.00	Crude	gal. .24	- .29
*Opium, cases	lb. -	-20.00	Strontium Acetate	- -	Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb. .80	- .85	
*Jobbing lots	lb. -	-20.00	Bromide, crystals70	-	Tartaric	lb. .13½	- .15½
*Granular	lb. -	-25.00	Iodide	2.75	- 2.80	Sulphuric, C.P.	lb. .05	- .07
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb. -	-25.00	Nitrate29	- .40	Sulphurous	lb. .03	- .05
Orthoform	oz. 1.35	-1.40	Salicylate, U. S. P.	2.70	- 3.00	Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb. .95	- 1.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb. 1.50	-1.55	Acetate	1.35	- 1.45	Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb. - -	.76
Papain	lb. 3.55	-3.95	Nitrate	1.45	- 1.55	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb. - -	.75
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	2.50	-2.90	Sulphate, crystals, bulk	1.10	- 1.20			
Paris Green, kegs	lb. .34	- .35	Sugar of Milk, powdered36	- .37			
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.04½	- .04½	Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots28	- 1.50			
Cream	lb. .06½	- .06½	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	15.00	- 16.00			
Lily white	lb. .09	- .09½	Sulphur, bbls.	13.50	- 14.50			
Snow white	lb. .12	- .12½	Flour	100 lbs.	2.20	2.45		
Phenolphthalein	lb. 16.00	-17.25	Flowers	100 lbs.	2.35	- 2.75		
Phosphorus, yellow	lb. .80	- .85	Roll	100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.95		
Red	lb. .98	- 1.00	Precipitated (Lac)	lb. .30	- .35			
*Pilocarpine	oz. 18.25	-19.75	Washed	lb. .08	- .10			
Piperidine	oz. .85	- .90	Tamarinds, bbls.	lb. - -	.05½			
Piperin	oz. .55	- .60	Kegs	lb. 2.80	- 2.85			
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	oz. 2.70	-2.85	Tar, Barbadoes	gal. .25	- .30			
Poppy Heads	lb. .75	- .76	North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz. - -	.85			
Potassium acetate	oz. 1.26	-1.27	Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb. .62	- .65			
Bicarb	lb. 1.30	-1.40	Casks	lb. .54	- .56			
Bisulphate C. P.	lb. .45	- .50	Terpin Hydrate	lb. .54	- .60			
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb. .75	- .76	Terpinol	lb. .75	- .90			
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz. -	-1.45	Thymol, crystals	lb. 16.25	- 17.25			
Iodide, bulk	lb. 2.90	-2.95	Iodide	lb. 15.00	- 16.00			
Lactophosphate	oz. -	- .25	Tin, crystals	lb. .35½	- .36			
*Permanganate	lb. 3.40	-3.80	Bichloride	lb. .17½	- .18			
Salicylate	lb. 3.00	-3.25	Oxide	lb. .59	- .59½			
Sulphate, pure C. P.	lb. .50	- .60	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.					
Tartrate, powdered	lb. .60	- .75	Turpentine, Venice, True	lb. 3.40	- 3.45			
Quassia chips	lb. .75	- .85	Artificial	lb. .11½	- .12			
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins oz.	.06	- .06½	Spirits, see Naval Stores.					
50-oz. tins	oz. -	- .75						
25-oz. tins	oz. -	- .76						
5-oz. tins	oz. -	- .77						
1-oz. tins	oz. -	- .82						
*Second hands	oz. .73	- .76						
*Amsterdam	oz. .74	- .78						
*German	oz. .74	- .78						
Java	oz. .74	- .78						
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	-	- .80						
Sulphate, tins	oz. -	- .40						
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb. 16.60	-17.60						
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls lb.	-	-36½						
Powdered, bbls.	lb. -	-36½						
Rose Water, triple dist. dem lb.	.59	- .62						
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb. .03	- .04						
*Saccharin	lb. 18.00	-18.25						
Safrol	lb. -	-						
Salicin bulk	lb. 16.00	-17.00						
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb. -	-1.40						
Sandalwood	lb. .18	- .19						
Ground	lb. .20	- .22						
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb. 35.90	-37.25						
Powdered	lb. 36.90	-37.90						
Scammony, resin	lb. 2.50	-2.80						
Powdered	lb. 2.70	-3.00						
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb. -	- .28						
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots.	oz. -	- .46						
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) ..oz.	.40	- .41						
Oxide	oz. .96	-1.00						
*Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	.24	- .26						
Marseilles, white	lb. .15	- .16						
Green, pure	lb. .14	- .15						
Ordinary	lb. .09½	- .10						
Powdered	lb. .25½	- .30						
*Nominal								
Acids								
Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb. .08	- .09						
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys ..	lb. .25	- .26						
Benzoic, from gum	lb. - -	-						
ex Toluol	lb. 8.00	- 8.25						
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb. .13½	- .13½						
Powdered, bbls.	lb. .13½	- .13½						
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb. 1.45	- 1.50						
Camphoric	lb. 4.35	- 4.45						
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb. .46	- .48						
1-lb. bottles	lb. .53	- .54						
5-lb. bottles	lb. .51	- .52						
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb. .47½	- .48						
Cinnamic	lb. 4.90	- 6.1						
Chrysophanic	lb. 6.20	- 6.35						
*Nominal								

APRIL 4, 1917

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Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb. .40	— .60
*Patchouli	lb. 20.25	— 20.50
Pennyroyal, American	lb. 1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb. 1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb. 2.20	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 3.05	— 3.25
French	lb. 6.05	— 6.50
Pimento	lb. 1.80	— 1.85
*Pine Needles	lb. 1.45	— 1.55
Rose, natural	oz. 15.00	— 18.00
Synthetic	lb. 2.80	— 2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb. .75	— .80
Safrol	lb. .40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 13.00	— 13.50
West Indian	lb. 5.05	— 5.25
Sassafras, natural	lb. .29	— .30
Artificial	lb. 5.95	— 6.50
Savin	lb. 1.85	— 2.00
Spearmint	lb. .85	— .95
Spruce	lb. 2.55	— 2.65
Tansy	lb. 1.35	— 1.55
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.40	— 1.50
White, French	lb. 2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb. —	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 3.90	— 4.20
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.50	— 2.70
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb. .75	— .80
Wormseed	lb. 4.50	— 4.75
Wormwood	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 12.00	— 23.00
Manila	lb. 29.00	— 32.00
Artificial	lb. —	— 46.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. —	—
Capicium	lb. 6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb. 4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb. 4.25	— 4.65
*Lupulin	lb. —	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. —	—
Pepper	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb. 15.00	— 25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb. .50	— .52
South American	lb. .74	— .77
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.50	— 6.25
Oregon	gal. .95	— 1.00
Peru	lb. 3.45	— 3.60
Tolu	lb. .36	— .39

BARKS

Angostura	lb. .60	— .70
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18	— .19
Blackhawk, of Root	lb. .14	— .15
of Tree	lb. .10	— .11
Buckthorn	lb. .22	— .26
Calisaya	lb. .18	— .22
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb. .25	— .26
Siftings	lb. .12	— .14
Chestnut	lb. .06	— .07
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .35	— .40
Broken	lb. .30	— .35
*Yellow "quills"	lb. .37	— .39
*Broken	lb. .32	— .34
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .26	— .27
Powdered, boxes	lb. .19	— .20
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .35	— .38
Condurango	lb. 12.5%	— .13
Cotton Root	lb. .08	— .084
Cramp	lb. .20	— .21
Dogwood, Jamaican	lb. .064	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb. .08	— .09
Select, bds.	lb. .16	— .18
Ordinary	lb. .10	— .11
Hemlock	lb. .07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb. .05	— .08
Mezereon	lb. .27	— .30
Oak, red	lb. .08	— .10
White	lb. .03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .044	— .054
Sweet	lb. 11.5%	— 12.5%
Trieste	lb. 11.5%	— 12.5%
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .12	— .13
Northern	lb. .12	— .13
Pomegranate	lb. .25	— .26
of Fruit	lb. .30	— .32
Onebracho	lb. .50	— .504
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .07	— .12
Select	lb. .15	— .16
Nominal	lb. —	—

Simaruba	lb. .19	— .21
Soap, whole	lb. .08	— .08½
Cut	lb. .15	— .15½
Crushed	lb. .09½	— .10
Tonga	lb. .40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb. .30	— .32
of Tree	lb. .15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb. .07½	— .08½
White	lb. .11	— .14½
White Pine	lb. .07	— .08
White Poplar	lb. .04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb. .07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb. .04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb. .23	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb. .22	— .24
St. John's Bread	lb. .07	— .09
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .84	— .95
Para	lb. .54	— .60
Surinam	lb. .64	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.75	— 6.05
Cats	lb. .370	— 3.05
Bourbon	lb. .230	— 3.05
South American	lb. .320	— 3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb. 1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb. 1.50	— 1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .70	— .75
XX	lb. .75	— .76
Powdered	lb. .75	— .76
Fish	lb. .05	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .18	— .20
Juniper	lb. .06½	— .07½
Laurel	lb. .07½	— .08½
Poke	lb. .10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb. .12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb. .06	— .08
Sloe	lb. .120	— 1.30
Sumac	lb. .04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb. 2.90	— 2.95
Powdered	lb. 3.00	— 3.10
Borage	lb. .80	— .85
Calendula	lb. 2.15	— 2.50
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb. .45	— .50
*German	lb. .50	— .55
*Hungarian	lb. .55	— .60
Roman	lb. 1.10	— 1.25
Spanish	lb. .45	— .55
Clover Tops	lb. .30	— .32
Dogwood	lb. .15	— .16
Elder	lb. .25	— .29
*Insect, open	lb. .25	— .27
*Closed	lb. .29	— .33
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .27	— .30
*Powd. Flowers	lb. .39	— .43
Kousso	lb. .50	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .19	— .20
Select	lb. .23	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb. .31	— .36
Malva, blue	lb. 1.45	— 1.60
Black	lb. .45	— .60
*Mullein	lb. 2.90	— 3.05
Orange	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb. .05	— .06
*Poppy, red	lb. .70	— .95
*Rosemary	lb. .50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb. .65	— .70
Valencia	lb. 12.00	— 12.40
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. —	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb. .28	— .32
Balmony	lb. .08	— .09
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb. 1.55	— 1.65
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .05½	— .07
Buchu, short	lb. 1.30	— 1.35
Long	lb. 1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis, true imported	lb. 2.50	— 2.60
American	lb. .78	— .87
Catnip	lb. .05	— .09
Chestnut	lb. .60	— .65
Chiretta	lb. .36	— .39
*Coca, Huanuco	lb. .37	— .40
Truxillo	lb. .34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb. .30½	— .31
Conium	lb. .20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb. .10	— .12
Damiana	lb. .14	— .16
Dandelion	lb. .18	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb. .08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .50	— .65
Imported	lb. .64	— .69
Eucalyptus	lb. .07	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .21	— .22
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .07	— .08
*Herbane, German	lb. 4.45	— 4.90
*Nominal	lb. 4.70	— 4.90

Henna	lb. .12½	— .13
Horehound	lb. .18	— .22
Jaborandi	lb. .23	— .27
Laurel	lb. .08½	— .08½
Life Everlasting	lb. .60	— .70
Liverwort	lb. .08	— .09
Lobelia	lb. .29	— .34
Lovage	lb. .26	— .29
Matico	lb. .26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb. —	.50
French	lb. .30	— .30½
Pennyroyal	lb. .06	— .07
Peppermint, American	lb. .18	— .20
Pichi	lb. .09½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb. .08	— .10
Plantain	lb. .10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb. 7.40	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb. .08	— .09
Rose, red	lb. 1.40	— 1.50
Rosemary	lb. .19	— .21
Rue	lb. .41	— .51
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. —	.60
*Grinding	lb. .55	— .60
Greek	lb. .07½	— .08
Spanish	lb. .10½	— .10½
*Savory	lb. .20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75	— .80
Siftings	lb. .41	— .42
Powdered	lb. .39	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb. .14	— .22
Pods	lb. .26	— .32
Squaw Vine	lb. .14	— .16
Skullcap	lb. .15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb. .20	— .22
Stramonium	lb. .23	— .25
Tansy	lb. .09	— .11
Thyme	lb. .11	— .13½
Uva Ursi	lb. .05½	— .07
Water Pepper	lb. .07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb. .07½	— .08
Wintergreen	lb. .07	— .08
Wormwood	lb. .22	— .24
Yerba Santa	lb. .08	— .08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb. .67	— .72
Powdered	lb. .72	— .76
*German	lb. .69	— .75
Powdered	lb. .74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb. .22½	— .25
Althea, cut	lb. .42	— .45
Whole	lb. .29	— .30
Angelica, American	lb. .31	— .35
*German	lb. .70	— .95
Arnica	lb. .53	— .62
Arrowroot, American	lb. .07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb. .50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb. .07½	— .08
Bamboo Brier	lb. .05	— .07
Bearfoot	lb. .04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb. .340	— 4.95
Powdered	lb. .345	— 3.50
Berberis, aq.	lb. .19	— .20
Bitter	lb. .23	— .25
Blood	lb. .12	— .13
Blueflag	lb. .14	— .15
Bryonia	lb. .50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb. .32	— .42
American	lb. .23	— .25
Calamus, bleached	lb. .295	— 3.00
Unbleached	lb. .25	— .35
Blue	lb. .04	— .04½
Colchicum	lb. .280	— 3.05
Colombo, whole	lb. .13	— .14
Comfrey, crushed	lb. .16	— .17
Culver's	lb. .11	— .12
Cranesbill see Geranium	lb. .32	— .34
Dandelion, English	lb. .30	— .32
American	lb. .30	— .32
*Doggrass, true, imported	lb. —	— 1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb. .75	— .80
Echinacea	lb. .43	— .45
Elecampane	lb. .08	— .09
Galangal	lb. .17	— .18
Gelsemium	lb. .10½	— .11
Gentian	lb. .16	— .17
Powdered	lb. .18	— .20
Geranium	lb. .06	— .07
Powdered	lb. .10	— .11
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb. .16½	— .21
Bleached	lb. .22	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb. 3.00	— 3.50
Wild, Eastern	lb. 6.00	— 7.00
Northwestern	lb. 6.25	— 6.75
Southern	lb. 6.25	— 6.50
Golden Seal	lb. .545	— .560
Powdered	lb. .560	— .575
*Hellebore, Black	lb. .65	— .70
*White, Domestic	lb. .28	— .30
Powdered	lb. .30	— .33
*Imported	lb. .40	— .44
*Nominal	lb. —	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. N. Y. ton 35.00	—45.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Balti-	
more ton 35.50	—45.50
Sulphuric Acid	
60 deg. ton 18.00	—20.00
66 deg. ton 26.00	—30.00
Oleum 20 p.c. .02	.024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs	2.75
Acid Yellow .02	3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidophthalosulphonic	lb. — 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb. 5.00 — 8.00
Crude	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Acid H.	lb. — 2.50
Acid Metanilic	—
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb. — 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	—
Acid Sulphanic	lb. .40 — .45
p-Amidophenol	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb. 5.00 — 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb. 1.25 — 1.75
Aniline Oil	lb. .28 — .30
Aniline Salts	lb. .29 — .35
Aniline for red	lb. — 1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb. .10 — .12
Anthraquinone	lb. —
Benzaldehyde	lb. 5.00 — 5.50
Benzidine	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb. 1.50 — 1.65
Benzol, C. P.	gal. .55 — .60
Benzol, Com.	gal. .55 — .60
Benzylchloride	lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb. — .31
Cumidine	lb. —
Diamidophenol	lb. —
o-Dianisidine	lb. —
Dichlorbenzol	lb. .35 — .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb. —
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb. — .25
Diethylaniline	lb. — 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb. .55 — .60
Dinitrobenzol	lb. .30 — .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb. .45 — .50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb. .50 — .55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb. .44 — .75
Dinitrophenol	lb. .80 — .85
Dinitrotoluol	lb. .55 — .60
Diphenylamine	lb. .85 — 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb. —
Hydrazobenzene	lb. 1.40 — 2.00
Induline	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Methylantraquinone	lb. —
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb. — .35
Monooethylaniline	lb. 1.10 — 1.20
Naphthalene	lb. .09/— .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb. —
a-Naphthol	lb. —
b-Naphthol	lb. .70 — .80
Sublimed	lb. .80 — .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb. — 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb. —
Nitraniline	lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb. .18 — .20
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb. .50 — .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb. .44 — .45
Nitronaphthol	lb. —
Nitrotoluol	lb. .50 — .55
o-Nitrotoluol	lb. — 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb. — 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb. 1.10 — 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb. 3.50 — 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb. —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb. —
Resorcinol	lb. 16.00 — 17.00
Technical	lb. — 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb. — 2.50
Tolidin	lb. — 3.00
Toluidine	lb. .80 — .90
o-Toluidine	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
p-Toluidine	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Toluol, pure	gal. 1.75 — 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal. 1.75 — 2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb. — 1.60
Xylene, pure	gal. 1.00 — 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal. .35 — .40
Xyldine	lb. .75 — .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb. 1.50 — 2.30
Acid Blue	lb. 1.85 — 2.00
Acid Brown	lb. 1.50 — 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb. 8.00 — 10.00
Acid Orange	lb. 1.10 — 1.75
Acid Orange II	lb. 1.00 — 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb. 1.00 — 1.15
Acid Red	lb. 2.50 — 3.50
Acid Scarlet	lb. 2.25 — 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb. —
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. —
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb. —

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb. — — —
Alizarin Orange	lb. — — —
Alizarin Yellow	lb. — — —
Alpine Red	lb. — — —
Alpine Yellow	lb. — — —
Azo Carmine	lb. — — —
Azo Yellow	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Aurine	lb. 1.15 — 1.30
Bismarck Brown Y	lb. — — —
Bismarck Brown F	lb. — — —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb. — — —
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb. 1.40 — 2.00
Bismarck Brown R	lb. — — —
Bright Red	lb. — — —
Chrome Blue	lb. — — —
Chrome Red	lb. — — —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb. 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb. 1.75 — 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb. — — —
Congo Red	lb. — — —
Crystal Violet	lb. — — —
Direct Acid Orange	lb. — — —
Direct Black	lb. 2.10 — 2.50
Direct Blue	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb. 4.00 — 6.00
Direct Brown	lb. 2.00 — 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb. — — —
Direct Fast Red	lb. — — —
Direct Red	lb. 4.00 — 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb. — — —
Direct Fast Yellow	lb. — — —
Direct Violet	lb. 2.75 — 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb. — — —
T extra, contract	lb. — — —
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb. 1.75 — 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb. 3.50 — 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb. 3.00 — 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb. — — —
Green Crystals	lb. 7.50 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb. — — —
Indigotine, conc.	lb. 3.85 — 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb. .35 — .40
Induline	lb. 1.30 — 1.60
Magenta	lb. — — —
Metanil Yellow	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Medium Green	lb. — — —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb. 5.00 — 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb. 4.00 — 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb. 3.50 — 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb. .80 — 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb. .90 — 1.00
Nigrosine water sol. blue	lb. 1.00 — 1.35
Jet	lb. 1.35 — 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb. — — —
Naphthylamine Red	lb. — — —
Oil Black	lb. — — —
Oil Orange	lb. — — —
Oil Scarlet	lb. 2.00 — 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb. — — —
Orange, R. G., contract	lb. — — —
Orange Y, conc.	lb. 1.10 — 1.50
Ponceau	lb. — — —
Scarlet 2R	lb. — — —
Soluble Blue	lb. 6.50 — 8.50
Sulphur Black	lb. .75 — .95
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc.	lb. — — —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb. — — —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb. — — —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb. — — —
Sulphur Blue	lb. 3.25 — 4.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb. — — —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb. .28 — .50
Sulphur Green	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb. — — —
Tartrazine	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Wool Orange	lb. — — —
Victoria Blue	lb. 16.00 — 18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb. — — —
Victoria Green	lb. 9.50 — 10.00
Victoria Red	lb. — — —
Victoria Yellow	lb. — — —
Yellow for wool	lb. 2.60 — 3.00

NATURAL DYESESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb. .32 — .35
Seed	lb. .14 — .17
Carmine No. 40	lb. 4.25 — 4.75
Cochineal	lb. .51 — .54
Gambier, see tanning.	lb. — — —
Indigo, Bengal	lb. 3.50 — 4.50
Oudes	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
Guatemala	lb. 2.35 — 2.65
Kurpahs	lb. 3.15 — 3.60
Madras	lb. 1.10 — 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb. .27 — .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb. — — —
Chinese	lb. .25 — .26
Persian Berries	lb. — — —
Ouericitron, Bk. see tanning.	lb. — — —
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .08% — .09
Aleppye	lb. .10 — .10%
Pubna	lb. — — —
China	lb. .07 — .07%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb. — — —
Camwood, chips	lb. .17 — .20
Fustic, sticks	ton .03% — .04%
Chips	lb. .09 — .10
Hypernic, chips	ton .22 — .42
Logwood, sticks	lb. .02% — .03%

Quercitron, see tanning.

Red Saunders, chips

Red Saunders

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb. .14 — .16
Triple	lb. .16 — .18
Concentrated	lb. .28 — .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb. — — —
Rangoon, boxes	lb. .10 — .12
Liquid	lb. .08% — .09
Tablet	lb. .10 — .12

Cudbear, French

English

Concentrated

Flavine

Fustic

Gall

Hematine

Crystals

Hypernic, liquid

Indigo, natural for cotton

For wool

Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure

Logwood, solid

Crystals

51 deg. Twaddle

Contract

Osage Orange

Powdered

Paste

Persian Berries

Quercitron

Sumac, see tanning.

Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton

Virginia, 20 p.c. tan

Valonia Cups

Beard

Wattle Bark

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb. .024 — .024
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb. .024 — .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb. — — —
Clarified	lb. — — —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .024 — .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .10 — .10%
Common	lb. .15 — .15%
Cubes No. 1	lb. .23% — .24
No. 2	lb. .21 — .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .03% — .04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .03 — .03%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb. .06 — .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb. .08 — .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .06 — .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb. .01% — .02%
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb. .06 — .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb. .10 — .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb. .03% — .04%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb. .05 — .06
treated	lb. — — —
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb. — — —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb. .07% — .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb. .09 — .11
Clarified	lb. .10 — .12

Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan

50 p.c. total solids

Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan

Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan

Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland

Domestic, prime

.77 — .79

.74 — .75

Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbi. 66.00	-70.00
Norwegian	bbi. 120.00	-130.00
*Degas, American	lb. .07	.08
*German	lb. .09	.09
English	lb. .08	.08
Neutral	lb. .29	.31
*Herring	gal. —	.50
Horse	lb. .11	.12
Lard, prime, winter	gal. 1.60	.168
Off Prime	gal. 1.15	.120
Extra, No. 1	gal. 1.06	.110
No. 1	gal. 1.00	.105
No. 2	gal. .95	.98
Menhaden, Brown, st'd	gal. .74	.77
Light, st'd.	gal. .77	.79
Yellow, bleached	gal. .79	.80
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal. .81	.83
*Northern, crude	gal. .70	.71
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal. .72	.73
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. 1.19	.125
30 deg., cold test	gal. 1.14	.117
40 deg., cold test	gal. 1.09	.114
Dark	gal. .93	.97
Prime	gal. 1.00	.105
Oleo Oil	lb. .15	.19
*Porpoise, body	gal. .80	.85
Jaw	gal. 23.00	.25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb. .09	.09
Saponified	lb. .10	.11
*Seal, white	gal. .40	.45
Sod Oil	lb. .09	.09
*Sperm bleached, winter	gal. 1.10	.112
38 deg., cold test	gal. 1.08	.110
45 deg., cold test	gal. .95	.107
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal. .95	.107
Stearic, single pressed	lb. .15	.16
Double pressed	lb. .16	.17
Triple pressed	lb. .17	.18
Tallow, acidless	gal. 1.05	.108
Prime	gal. 1.03	.106
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal. .81	.82
Extra bleached, winter	gal. .83	.84
VEGETABLE OILS		
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb. .20	.21
Cases	lb. .22	.23
No. 3	lb. .19	.20
*Cocanit Oil, Ceylon	lb. .15	.17
Cochin, domestic	lb. .15	.16
*Ceylon	lb. .17	.19
Domestic, tanks	lb. .13	.14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb. 14.01	.14.11
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal. .95	.97
Summer yellow, prime	lb. .14	.14
White	lb. .14	.15
Winter, yellow	gal. —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal. —	1.04
5-bbl. lots	gal. —	1.04
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal. —	1.05
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal. —	1.06
Olive, denatured	gal. 1.25	.130
Foots	lb. .13	.14
*Palm, Lagos	lb. .13	.13
Commercial	lb. .13	.13
Prime, red	lb. .12	.13
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb. .15	.16
Imported	lb. .14	.14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal. 1.12	.114
Pine Oil, white steam	gal. .60	.62
Yellow, steam	gal. .51	.58
Poppy Seed	gal. 1.95	.205
Rapeseed, red, French	gal. —	—
*Blown	gal. 1.20	.130
Refined, English	gal. 1.15	.120
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal. .35	.36
Second	gal. —	45
*Sesame domestic	gal. 1.40	.45
*Imported	gal. 2.00	.240
*Soya Bean, English	lb. 1.75	.215
Manchurian	lb. .13	.13
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb. .25	.30
Commercial	lb. .18	.20
MINERAL		
Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal. .13	.14
25-30 cold test	gal. .14	.15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal. .13	.14
Summer	gal. .13	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal. .21	.26
Dark, filtered	gal. .18	.19
Extra cold test	gal. .26	.30
Dark steam refined	gal. .15	.18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav. gal.	gal. .26	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal. —	—
33@34 gravity	gal. .21	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal. .33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal. .29	.30
90@865 sp. gr.	gal. .18	.22
Red Paraffin	gal. .18	.19

*Nominal.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Spindle, filtered	gal. .28	.35
No. 200	gal. .24	.25
No. 100	gal. .23	.24
No. 110	gal. .23	.23

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES	(Carloads)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal. .46	.47
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled	gal. .41	.42

Turpentine, Destructive	distilled, bbls.	
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls. 4.50	.475

Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls. 9.25	.975
Rosin, com, to g'd.	280-lb. bbls. —	.590

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb. —	.68
Diamond "I"	lb. —	.66
V. S. O.	lb. —	.67
Fine Orange	lb. .62	.63
Second Orange	lb. .59	.61
T. N.	lb. .57	.58
A. C. Garnet	lb. .55	.57

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb. .20	.20
Canton, rolls	lb. .12	.12
Saigon, rolls	lb. .41	.42
Capiscum, Bombay	lb. .10	.10
Japan	lb. .09	.09
Cassia Buds	lb. —	.14
Chillies, Japan	lb. .11	.12
Mombassa	lb. .25	.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .27	.27
Cloves, Amboyna	lb. .29	.29
Penang	lb. .30	.31
Zanzibar	lb. .22	.22
Ginger, African	lb. .11	.11
Cochin	lb. .12	.12
Jamaica, grinding	lb. .16	.18
Jamaica	lb. .22	.22
Japan	lb. .08	.08
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb. .51	.51
Batavia, No. 1	lb. .25	.25
Nutmegs, 110s	lb. .26	.27
Paprika, Hungarian	lb. .24	.24
Spanish	lb. .24	.24
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb. .06	.06
White	lb. .06	.06
Pimento	lb. .06	.06

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	—
f. o. b. New Orleans	34.50	.35.00
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	34.50	.35.00
Columbia	36.00	.37.00
New Orleans	37.00	.40.50
Corn Cake	—	short ton 41.00
Meal	—	short ton 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	—	short ton 40.00
Linseed Meal	—	short ton 43.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.37
	200-lb. sacks	—	1.59

Turk's Island—	Coarse	—	1.08
	140 lb. bags	—	1.08

Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	112 lbs.	.75	.85

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—	Prime	gal. .40	.41
	Open kettle	gal. .40	.49
	Blackstrap	gal. .21	.24
	Sugar Syrup, common	gal. .27	.32
	Fancy	lb. .49	.59
	Medium	lb. .39	.48
Honey—	Buckwheat, ext.	lb. .06	.07
	Clear, Comb, fancy	lb. .13	.14
	Clover, lower grades	lb. .10	.12
	Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb. —	3.74

COCOA

Bahia	lb. .11	.12
Caracas	lb. .12	.13
Hayti	lb. .10	.10
Maracaibo	lb. .21	.22
Trinidad	lb. .13	.14

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War.	Amer. Nat. bu'e eral ner
	7.35 7.35 8 10 8 10 8 15
XXX	7.40 7.40 8 15 8 15 8 15
Confectioners A	7.15 7.15 7.90 — 7.90
Standard gran.	7.30 7.30 8.05 8.05 8.05

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal. .70	.73
Brown, strained	gal. .74	.77
Light, strained	gal. .77	.79
Yellow, bleached	gal. .79	.80
White, bleached	gal. .81	.83
Neatsfoot, 20 degree	gal. 1.19	.125
30 degree, cold test	gal. 1.14	.117
40 degree, cold test	gal. 1.00	.105
Prime	gal. .99	.104
Dark	gal. .93	.97
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb. .09	.09
Saponified	lb. .10	.11
Stearic Acid single pressed	lb. .15	.16
Double pressed	lb. .16	.17
Triple pressed	lb. .17	.18

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb. .22	.24
No. 3	lb. .19	.20
Cocoanut, Ceylon	lb. .15	.17
Cochin, domestic	lb. .15	.16
Imported	lb. .17	.19
Domestic, tanks	lb. .13	.14
Copra	lb. .12	.12
Corn, crude, barrels	lb. .12	.12
Refined, barrels	lb. .12	.13
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb. .13	.14

Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb. .13	.14
Summer Yellow	lb. .13	.14
Winter Yellow	lb. .13	.14
Linseed, raw, car lots	lb. .95	.97
5 barrel lots	lb. .96	.98
Olive, denatured	lb. 1.25	.130
Foots	lb. .13	.14
Palm Lagos	lb. .13	.14
Prime, red	lb. .14	.16
Imported	lb. .14	.14
Peanut	lb. .12	.14
Pine white steam	lb. .60	.62
Yellow steam	lb. .51	.58
Sesame, domestic	lb. .12	.12
Imported	lb. .20	.22
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb. .13	.14

Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb. .13	.14
Summer Yellow	lb. .13	.14
Winter Yellow	lb. .13	.14
Linseed, raw, car lots	lb. .95	.97
5 barrel lots	lb. .96	.98
Olive, denatured	lb. 1.25	.130
Foots	lb. .13	.14
Palm Lagos	lb. .13	.14
Prime, red	lb. .14	.16
Imported	lb. .14	.14
Peanut	lb. .12	.14
Pine white steam	lb. .60	.62
Yellow steam	lb. .51	.58
Sesame, domestic	lb. .12	.12
Imported	lb. .20	.22
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb. .13	.14

GREASES, LARDS, STEARINES, TALLOWS	—	—
Grease, white	lb. .12	.13
Yellow	lb. .11	.12
House	lb. .	

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	.55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	.60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	.60
Seconds	lb.	.45	.50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	.24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	.33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00
Acetamidine, 1-oz. v.w.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.50	.56
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	3.50
14 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	.42
Technical	lb.	.30	.35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—			
Preservative for Developing and Fixing			
Baths		—	—
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	2.10
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	oz.	4.25	4.40
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	oz.	—	3.5
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.13	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	.17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	.40
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	.30
Acid	lb.	—	4.00
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	1.15
Arsenous, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.30	.35
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	1.00
From Toluol	lb.	—	10.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	.22
Impalp	lb.	.25	.30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	.30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	.56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	.58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	.65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	.50
Carmine, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	.25
1-lb. bottle	lb.	1.80	2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	.25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	.55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	.76
Less than keg	lb.	.80	.83
Granulated	lb.	.85	.95
Cresylic	lb.	.90	1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	1.25
Gallic	oz.	.17	.19
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.60	1.70
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	.50
Hippuric	oz.	—	—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz.	.35	.40
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	oz.	.10	.12
Dil. U. S. P., oz. v. incl. oz.	lb.	.06	.08
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.55	.60
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	.80
Hyphosphorous, sol. 30 per cent	oz.	.12	.15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	.08
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	lb.	.30	.38
Dilute	lb.	5.50	6.00
Molybdic C. P.	oz.	.12	.15
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	6.00	11.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	—	2.00
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (2/3)	lb.	.06	.08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	.18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	.08
36 deg. less	lb.	.12	.14
38 deg. carbony	lb.	.08½	.09

Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	.15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	.10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	.20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	.30
Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	.35
Oxalic	lb.	.50	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	.70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	.70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	.85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	.50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	.47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60
Picric	lb.	2.50	3.00
Pyrogallic, 1/4 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	.40
Pyrolineous, purified	lb.	.20	.25
Crude	gal.	.30	.40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.25	1.35
Bulk	lb.	—	1.10
From Gaultheria, oz.	oz.	.40	.45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	.45
Sulphocarbolic (about 30 p.c.)	oz.	—	.25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	.75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	.50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03
Less	lb.	.07	.08
C. P.	lb.	.07	.18
Sulphurous, U. S. P., so'n.	lb.	.14	.15
Tannic, Com'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.80	.90
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	.83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.92	1.05
Powdered	lb.	.90	1.00
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	.55
Acidol	oz.	—	.60
Aconit	oz.	—	.350
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	—
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	.28
Powdered	lb.	.28	.34
Root English	lb.	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	.70
Powdered	lb.	.70	.80
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/2 oz. v. ea.	oz.	1.75	2.25
Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.	oz.	—	1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.80
Adalin	lb.	—	—
Adamson	oz.	—	1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	.65
Hydrous	lb.	.50	.55
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	.85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	oz.	—	10.00
1 oz.	oz.	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	.85
Agaric white	oz.	—	1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	Nominal
2-oz.	oz.	—	.40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	1.70
10-10 grammes tubes in box	ea.	—	.75
Airof	oz.	—	1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpaplb.	oz.	—	1.00
Powd. sol.	oz.	—	—
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U. S. P.	oz.	—	—
bbls.	gal.	3.00	3.02
Less	oz.	3.08	3.13
Com., 95 p.c. U. S. P.	bbls. gal.	2.98	3.00
Denatured, bils. & 1 lbs. gal.	oz.	.80	.90
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.10	1.15
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	.80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	.90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	.55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	.53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	.53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	.27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	.37
Bulk	lb.	.13	.18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	.52
Purified	lb.	.75	1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	.12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	.55
Cut	lb.	.75	.85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	.12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	.06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	.19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	.10
Powdered	lb.	.08	.11
Chrome	lb.	.60	.65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15½	.18
Powd. pure	lb.	13½	.16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	.50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	1.00
Hydrochloric, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	.50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	.23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	.14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	.45
Alumol	lb.	—	5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	.32
Alypin	oz.	—	—
Ambergens, Black	dr.	2.00	2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	oz.	Nominal	Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	.75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	.07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	.09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	.14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	.70
Powdered	lb.	—	.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	.12
Arsenate	oz.	—	.16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	.40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.90	.95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	.18
Resub, Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	.37
Powdered	lb.	.18	.20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	.15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	.18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	.52
Muriate	lb.	.23	.27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	—	.25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.28	.31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	.25
Granulated	lb.	—	.25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.15	1.30
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	.18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	.55
Salicylate	lb.	.180	.190
Sulphate	lb.	.09	.16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	.910	.200
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	1.10
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.75	5.25
Technical	lb.	.70	.80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35
Anaesthelin	oz.	—	3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	.50
Seed	lb.	.95	1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.40	.45
Star	lb.	.45	.50
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	.55
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	.20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim.), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	.60
Anticolic	oz.	—	.50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25
Arsenite	oz.	—	.30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	.27	.30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	.30
Needle	lb.	.25	.30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	—	.60
14	lb.	—	.27
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	.30
Apioi, liquid, green	oz.	—	.25
Apocadine Hydrochl. 15 gr. v. ea.	oz.	—	4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	1.25	1.35
Crystals, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	1.50	1.60
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	.23
Powdered	lb.	.23	.28
Argyol	oz.	—	.25
Aristolochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.25	3.40
Ground	lb.	2.50	2.60

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Arnica Root	lb.	.65	—	.70
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	—	.60
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	—
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	—	.25
Taylor's $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	—	.37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	—	.40
Chloride	oz.	—	—	.40
Iodide	oz.	.38	—	.40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.22	—	.25
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	—	.30
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	—	.80
Powdered, medic.	lb.	.38	—	.90
Asafoetida, good fair	lb.	1.40	—	1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Asbestos	lb.	.25	—	.40
Aspidospermine, Amorph.	15 gr.	1.00	—	1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	—	3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	—	.85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	—	.80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	—	1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	—	3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	—	1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	—	2.64
Tablets, per 100	oz.	—	—	.88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	—
Atramine	oz.	—	—	.15
Atropine, 5 grains	—	—	—	1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains	—	—	—	1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	—	.45
Balmory Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	—	.28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	—	.95
Oregon	lb.	.18	—	.25
Tolu	lb.	3.45	—	4.00
Baptisitin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	—	.70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	—	.40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	—	1.00
Caustic Hyd ^e e, C. P. crys.	lb.	.25	—	.42
Chloride 1-lb. bots	lb.	.25	—	.42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	—	2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	—	.60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	—	.30
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	—	.27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barbtes)	lb.	.07	—	.10
Pure precip.	lb.	—	—	.25
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	—	.24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	—	.17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	—	.20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	—	2.05
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	—	.42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Para	lb.	.70	—	.75
Surinam	lb.	.85	—	.95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	—	.35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	—	6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	—	4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Bebeering hydrochlor	oz.	—	—	2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.95	—	2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Root, German	lb.	3.00	—	3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	—	4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	—	2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	—	.40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	—	.55
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	—	2.00
Berberine, C. P., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	ea.	—	—	—
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	—
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	—	3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	—	.25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.15	—	2.30
Betanaphthol, resub.	oz.	.18	—	.20
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	—
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	—	.43
Bromide	oz.	—	—	.43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	—	4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	—	.45
Glycerine, N. F.	lb.	—	—	1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	—	5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	—	.50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	—	4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	—	9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	—	5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	—	4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.55	—	6.90
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Subgalate	lb.	3.25	—	3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	—	5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	—	—
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	—	3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	—	.32
Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70
Blackhawk Bark	lb.	.25	—	.30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	—	.22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.83	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.88	—	.95
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate)	—	—	—	—
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	—	.85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	—	.20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14
Bromalin	oz.	—	—	1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10	—	.12
Bromoform	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	—	.30
Brucine	oz.	—	—	1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Short	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	—	.45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	—	.40
Cassia	lb.	.24	—	.30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	—	.45
Seed	lb.	—	—	.34
Castor Butter, bulk	lb.	.42	—	.50
Baker's A & white	lb.	.44	—	.52
Dutch	lb.	.44	—	.52
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.44	—	.52
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	.25
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	—	5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	—	2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	—	2.30
Caffeine, pure	oz.	13.00	—	13.25
Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.45
Benzonate	oz.	1.25	—	1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	—	1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.55	—	9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	—	.75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	—	1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	—	1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	—	1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	—	1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	—	.36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Benzonate	oz.	.70	—	.80
Bromide	oz.	—	—	.40
Chloride	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Fused	lb.	.08	—	.15
Granulated	lb.	.65	—	.90
Citrate	lb.	.12	—	.18
Formate	oz.	.11	—	.12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	—	.20
Hypophosphate	lb.	1.05	—	1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.10	—	4.60
Lactate	oz.	.17	—	.20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.85
Oxalate	lb.	—	—	1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	—	2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	—	.40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	—	.95
Salicylate	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	—	.40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	.18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	—	.16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	—	—	—
Camphor, refined	lb.	.90	—	.95
1/4-lb. squares	lb.	.92	—	.96
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Japanese	lb.	.94	—	1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	—
Smyrna	lb.	—	—	—
So. American	lb.	.075	—	.09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	—	.34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	—	—
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	—	3.00
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	—	—	4.95
Powdered	lb.	5.40	—	5.65
Chinese	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	—	.75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.75
Capiscum	—	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30
Caoutchouc	—	—	—	—
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	—	.20
Caraway	lb.	.80	—	.85
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	—	.40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Decoricated	—	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	—	.50
Carisol Compound	gal.	—	—	.75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	—	.60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	—	.30
Carasarin	oz.	.45	—	.55
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Fistula	lb.	.23	—	.25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	—	.35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	.30
Caulophylin	oz.	.35	—	.50
Celery Seed	lb.	.38	—	.40
Ceresin, white	lb.	.20	—	.25
Yellow	lb.	.25	—	.30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—	—
Oxalate	oz.	—	—	—
Oxide	oz.	—	—	—
Chalk, Precipitated, English	7-lb. bags	—	—	.11
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	—	—	.555
Pink	oz.	.60	—	.70
White, bbls.	oz.	.0094	—	.0094
Chimonite Flowers, Spanish Ibs.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	—	.18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	—	.12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	—	.45
Chicile	lb.	.75	—	.80
Chinoinde	oz.	.12	—	.13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	.40	—	.50
Chireta	oz.	.40	—	.50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	—	1.65
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	—	1.80
Chloroform	lb.	.69	—	.75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	—	.90
Sulphate, scales	oz.	.95	—	1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Chrysobrin	oz.	1.20	—	1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	—	1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.32	—	.38
Red	lb.	.55	—	.60
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	—	.50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	—	1.20
Bisulphite	oz.	.51	—	.65
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	.70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	.70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	—	.65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	—	.65
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	—	.65
Bisulphite	oz.	.22	—	.25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	.26
Sulphate	oz.	.37	—	.47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	—	.40
Cinnabar, Ceylon	lb.	.200	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	—
3-oz. bottle	oz.	—	—	—
Civet	oz.	2.50	—	2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	—	.37
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	—	.40
Penang	lb.	.42	—	.48
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	—	.48
Carbonate	oz.	—	—	.30
Chloride	oz.	—	—	.38
Nitrate	oz.	—	—	.35
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.35
Cocaine, Alk., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz.	1.00	—	1.05
Hydrochlor, crys., o.z.	oz.	7.00	—	7.50
Hydrochlor, crys., o.z.	oz.	6.00	—	6.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials	oz.	6.25	—	6.75
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	—	—
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.40	—	.45
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	—	.75

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb. .85	— .95	Dog Grass, cut	lb. 1.60	— 1.75	Ginger Root, African	lb. .20	— .25	
Codeine	oz. 15.25	— 16.00	Dover's Powder	lb. 2.80	— 3.25	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	
Hydrochloride	oz. 13.90	— 15.00	Dragon's Blood powdered	lb. .60	— .65	Jamaica, bleached	lb. .30	— .32	
Nitrate	oz. 13.90	— 15.00	Extra	lb. 1.40	— 1.45	Ground	lb. .32	— .34	
Salicylate	oz. —	— —	Powdered	lb. 1.60	— 1.90	Powdered	lb. .34	— .36	
Phosphate	oz. 11.80	— 13.00	Reeds	lb. 1.40	— 1.60	Ginseng	lb. 7.50	— 8.50	
Sulphate	oz. 12.80	— 14.55	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.	— —		Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Cohosh Root, black	lb. .15	— .20	Duotol	oz. —	— 1.50	Glucose	lb. .08	— .12	
Blue	lb. .14	— .19	Dwarf Elder	lb. .35	— .40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb. .57	— .58	
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— .17	Echinacea Root	lb. .38	— .42	and bbls. added	lb. .58	— .59	
Colchicum Root	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Ground	lb. .40	— .44	Less	lb. .65	— .70	
Powdered	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots	— —		Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot.			
Seed	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	incl.	— —		incl.	lb. —	Nominal	
Powdered	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	Nominal		1 oz.	oz. —	— .80	
Collodium, U. S. P., 1900	lb. .49	— .60	Elaterin	15 grs.	— 2.00	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb. 4.00	— 4.50	
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb. 8.50	— 11.00	Elaterium	oz. 2.00	— 2.20	Goa Powder	lb. 6.50	— 7.50	
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb. —	.56	Elderberries	lb. .25	— .30	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15	gr. g.s.v.	— 5.50	
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 1.00	Flowers, pressed	lb. .30	— .35	Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz. —	— 12.25	
Colocynth, select	lb. .38	— .46	Elm Bark, select	lb. .28	— .33	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	U. S. P., 15 gr. v. doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Pulp	lb. .75	— .80	Ground, pure	lb. .30	— .35	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb. 1.20	— 1.40	
Colombia Root	lb. .20	— .25	Powdered, pure	lb. .33	— .36	Golden Seal Root	lb. 6.25	— 6.50	
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb. .25	— .30	Emetine (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 13.00	Powdered	lb. 6.50	— 7.00	
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb. .24	— .26	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 2.75	Grains of Paradise	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	
Condurango Bark, true	lb. .30	— .34	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	—	— 1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb. .20	— .25	
Conium Leaves	lb. .35	— .40	Eosine	oz. —	— .80	Powdered	lb. .27	— .32	
Seed	lb. .25	— .30	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	— —		Squarroa	lb. .30	— .40	
Copaiba S. A.	lb. .95	— 1.00	Ergot, Russia	lb. .95	— 1.00	Guaiac, Resin	lb. .40	— .45	
Para	lb. .63	— .70	Powdered	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Powdered	lb. .50	— .55	
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb. .90	— 1.15	Ergotin, Bonjean	oz. —		Wood rasped	lb. .03	— .06	
Ammoniated	lb. .60	— .70	Ergotole	oz. —		Guaiacol liquid	oz. 2.50	— 2.60	
Arsenate	oz. —		Erythroxyl (Resinoid)	oz. —		Carbonate	oz. 6.00	— 6.50	
Arsenite	oz. —		Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. gr.	—		Phosphate	— —		
Carbonate	lb. .45	— .60	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	—		Salicyl (Quain, Salol.)	— —		
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. gr.	—		Valerianate (Geosote)	— —		
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c. v. 4 oz.	lb. —	.15	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea. —		Guaiacuin	— —		
Hydroxide	lb. —	.20	Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	—		Guarana (Paulinia)	lb. 1.35	— 1.40	
Iodide	lb. .36	— .40	Ether, Acetic	lb. .55	— .70	Powdered	lb. 1.45	— 1.50	
Nitrate	lb. .55	— .55	Chloric	lb. .60	— .80	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz. .20	— .25	
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz. —	.23	Nitrous Conct.	lb. .80	— 1.10	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb. 1.50	— 1.75	
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. .60	— .65	U. S. P. 1880	lb. .27	— .30	Sheet	lb. 1.50	— 1.75	
Powdered	lb. .55	— .60	Valerianic	oz. .52	— .62	Helcosol	— —		
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb. .14	— .18	Washed	lb. .32	— .37	Heliotropin	oz. —		
Bibs.	lb. .12	— .13	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb. .55	— .70	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb. .40	— .45	
Powdered	lb. .19	— .22	Benzoate	lb. —	— 8.00	Helmitol	lb. —		
Copras	lb. .02 1.5 — .04		Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz. —		Helmonias Root	lb. .50	— .55	
Coriander	lb. .30	— .35	Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz. —		Hemlock Bark crushed	lb. .15	— .18	
Powdered	lb. .40	— .45	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz. —		Powdered	lb. .18	— .20	
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb. —		Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz. .14	— .17	Gum	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	
Coto Bark	lb. .35	— .45	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb. .15	— .20	Hemogallol	oz. —		
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz. —	— 27.00	Eudoxine	oz. —		Hemoglobin	oz. —		
Cotton Root Bark	lb. .20	— .25	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb. —		Hemp Seed	lb. .13	— .15	
Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	Euresol	oz. —		Hemol	oz. .80	— .85	
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb. —		Pro Capillis	oz. —		Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb. —		
Cramp Bark	lb. .12	— .20	Euonym (Eccle. powd.)	oz. .40	— .45	German	lb. 3.50	— 3.75	
Coumarin	oz. .95	— 1.05	Euphorium	lb. .28	— .32	Powdered	lb. 3.60	— 3.85	
Cranebill	lb. .24	— .29	Euphorine	lb. .35	— .38	Seed	lb. —		
Powdered	lb. .30	— .35	Euquamine	oz. —		Henna Leaves	lb. .20	— .25	
Cream Tarfar, powdered	lb. .51	— .55	Exalgine	oz. —		Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea. —		
Creosote, Beechwood	oz. .18	— .26	Extract Male Fern	oz. —		Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea. —		
Carbonate	lb. —	.23	Fennel Seed	oz. .31	— .40	Hexamethylenamine	lb. .80	— .90	
Phosphite	oz. —		Ferratin	oz. —		Hiera Picra	lb. —		
Valerate	lb. —	.15.00	Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50	oz. —		Holocain, 1 gr. vials	ea. —		
Cresol U. S. P.	lb. —	.34	Ferropyrin (Hoechst)	oz. —		Homatropin Alk.	gr. .40	— .42	
Crotor-Chloral (Butylch.)	oz. .55	— .65	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c. b. 9	oz. —		Hydrobromide	gr. .40	— .50	
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb. .75	— .80	Flaxseed, cleaned	oz. —		Hydrochloride	gr. .40	— .44	
Powdered	lb. .80	— .85	Less	oz. —		Salicylate and Sulphate	gr. .40	— .44	
Cudbear	lb. .35	— .45	Ground	oz. .08	— .13	Honey, strained	lb. .15	— .18	
Culver's Root	lb. .27	— .30	Foenugreek Seed	oz. .08½	— .12	Hops, select (1915)	lb. .33	— .37	
Cumin Seed	lb. .30	— .35	Ground	lb. .20	— .25	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb. .35	— .43	
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea. —		Formaldehyde	lb. .25	— .30	Horehound Leaves	lb. .30	— .35	
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz. —		Formosulphite, 1 lb. c. b. inc. lb.	lb. —		Hydracetin	oz. —		
Damiani Leaves	lb. .20	— .25	½-lb. c. b. inc.	lb. —		Hydrangea Root	lb. .22	— .25	
Dandelion Herb	lb. .30	— .35	Fuller's Earth	lb. .05	— .08	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz. —		
Root	lb. .40	— .45	Fustic, chips	lb. .07	— .10	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz. —		
Cut	lb. .48	— .50	Gadoulo	oz. —		Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz. —		
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	lb. .25	— .32	Galangal Root, selected	lb. .30	— .35	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz. 24.00	— 26.00	
Dermatol	oz. .19	— .26	Powdered	lb. .40	— .45	Hydrochloride	oz. 24.00	— 26.00	
Dextrine, yellow	lb. .08	— .10	Galbanum, strained	lb. 1.10	— 1.20	Sulphate	oz. 24.00	— 26.00	
White	lb. .12	— .15	Gambier	lb. .12	— .16	Hydrastin Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea. —		
Dextro-quinine	oz. —		Powdered	lb. 2.50	— 2.60	Hydrazine Sulphate	oz. —		
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz. 15.40	— 16.60	Select, Pipe, bright	lb. 2.45	— 2.55	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	oz. —		
Hydrochloride	oz. 14.60	— 14.80	Garlic, on strings	string .25	— .30	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50	
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb. Nominal	— .80	Gelatheria	lb. —		Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz. —		Gelatin, Pink	lb. 1.05	— 1.10	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50	
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial —	.80	Gold	lb. —		Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea. —	.17.00	Silver	lb. 1.30	— 1.65	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50	
Digitalin, eighths	oz. 10.00	— 11.00	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz. —		Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50
15 gr. vials	ea. 60	— .65	Gelsemine, C. P. crystals	oz. —		tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50	
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb. —		Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea. —		Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50
Bulk	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea. —		tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50	
Powdered	lb. 1.05	— 1.20	Gelsemium Root	lb. .16	— .20	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50
Pressed, o.z.	lb. 1.20	— 1.40	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50	
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea. —		Gentian, Root	lb. .25	— .30	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50
Dijogen, 16 oz.	oz. —		Powdered	lb. .30	— .35	tons incl.	lb. 2.20	— 2.50	
1 oz.	oz. —								
Dionin	oz. —								
Diuretin	oz. 19.00	— 19.30							
	oz. —								

do Tablets 5 gr. 10 0in bot. ... — — 1.05

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthhyol	lb.	—	—	Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	—	1.10
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	—	Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	—	.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	.23	—	.35
1 oz.	oz.	—	—	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—	.25
Indigo Bengal, true	lb.	3.75	—	Lecithin	oz.	—	—	2.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	—	Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—	.20
Insect Powder	lb.	.43	—	Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	—	.20
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	—	Ground	lb.	.20	—	.25
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Lengallol	oz.	—	—	1.00
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	—	Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	—
Monobromide	oz.	—	—	Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Monochloride	oz.	—	—	Mass	lb.	—	—	—
Trichloride	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	—	.80
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.78	—	.83
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	—	Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	—	.40
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Idol	oz.	—	—	Lilacine	oz.	.75	—	.90
Iodothyrene, 3/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	—	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06/2	—	.11
Ipecac Root, Carthagensa	lb.	2.45	—	Assort., 1/2 and 3/4-lb.	lb.	.12	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	2.60	—	Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	Litharge	lb.	.14	—	.17
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	—	Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	—	.25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	1.30
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	—	2.85
Benzote	oz.	.40	—	Bitartrate	oz.	—	—	.25
Bromide	oz.	.18	—	Bromide	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	—	Carbonate	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	Chloride	oz.	—	—	.24
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	—	Citrate	lb.	2.00	—	2.20
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.	lb.	.98	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—	—
(12 p. c.) Scales	lb.	3.25	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.48
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	—	Salicylate	lb.	3.15	—	3.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	—	Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	—	.25
Iodide	oz.	.28	—	Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	—	.38
Syrup	lb.	.40	—	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	—	Lobelia (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	—	1.10
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—	Lodestone	lb.	.40	—	.45
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Red, Saccharated	oz.	.45	—	London-Purple	lb.	.15	—	.20
Peptonized	lb.	—	—	Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	—	Lupulin	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	—	Lycotid	oz.	—	—	4.25
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	—	Lycopodium	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Protocarb., (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	—	Mace, whole	lb.	.80	—	.90
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	—	Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	—	.45
Quenvenne's (by hydr.)	lb.	.58	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Salicylate	oz.	.20	—	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy	—	—	—	—
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.45
Solution	lb.	.09	—	Carbonate, U. S. P.	4 oz.	.37	—	.39
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—	2-oz.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	—	Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	—	.50
Sulph. (Copperas)	lb.	2.20	—	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	—	.42
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	—	Technical, kegs	lb.	—	—	.21
Dried	lb.	.15	—	Bbls.	lb.	—	—	.20
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—	Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	—	.90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	—	Technical	lb.	.80	—	.85
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.33
Valerate	lb.	.80	—	Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.75	—	Lactate	oz.	—	—	.25
American	lb.	.90	—	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	—	.65
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	—	Ribbon	oz.	.75	—	.95
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.25	—	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	Oxide, heavy	lb.	—	—	.95
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	—	Light	lb.	—	—	—
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	—	Peroxide	lb.	—	—	2.15
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	—	Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	—	.08
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	—	Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.04/2	—	.06
Kamala	lb.	1.90	—	P Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	Dried	lb.	.20	—	.30
Purified	lb.	—	—	Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—	—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	—	Blue, small	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	—	Manaca Root	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.73	—	Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	—	.20
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	—	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	—	.40
Kousspur powdered	lb.	.65	—	Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	—	.10
Lactucarium	lb.	7.75	—	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	—	.85
Lactophenin	oz.	—	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.36
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	—	2.70
Lanoline	lb.	—	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Lactate	oz.	—	—	.25
Launum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	Oxide black powder	lb.	.24	—	.30
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Peptonized	lb.	3.00	—	4.50
(See also Adeps Lanae)	lb.	—	—	Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	—	.65
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	—	Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.37	—	Manna, flake large	lb.	.140	—	1.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	—	Small	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Extra	lb.	.35	—	Sorts	lb.	.75	—	.80
Hand picked	lb.	—	—	Marijoram Leaves	lb.	.28	—	.65
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	—	Mastic	lb.	.80	—	.85
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	—	Matio leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50
Chloride	lb.	.75	—	Menthol, cryst.	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
		.85		Mercury	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
				Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.17	—	2.42
				Mercury, Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.76	—	1.86
				Powdered	lb.	1.71	—	1.81
				Bisulphate	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
				Bromide	oz.	—	—	.60

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Oil, Copiba, pure	lb. 1.20	— 1.25	
Coriander	oz. 2.00	— 2.25	
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal. 1.30	— 1.35	
Croton	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	
Cubeb	lb. 6.00	— 6.25	
Cumin	lb. 6.50	— 7.00	
Dill	oz. .45	— .50	
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.50	— 2.00	
Eucalyptus	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	
Fusel, Crude	gal. 6.50	— 6.75	
Pure	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	
Geranium, Rose	lb. 16.50	— 18.50	
Turkish	lb. 14.50	— 15.00	
Ginger	oz. .45	— .50	
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	— 2.25	
Harlequin, Dutch	gross 6.75	— 7.00	
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	— 3.25	
Hemlock	lb. .95	— 1.00	
Henbane	lb. —	— 1.25	
Juniper Berries	lb. 18.00	— 19.00	
Wood	lb. .75	— .90	
Lard	gal. 1.40	— 1.55	
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. —		
Flowers	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	
Garden, French	lb. 1.00	— 1.25	
Spike	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	
Lemon	lb. 1.55	— 1.60	
Lemongrass	lb. 2.20	— 2.40	
Limes, expressed	lb. 3.40	— 3.50	
Distilled	lb. 1.35	— 1.50	
Linseed boiled	gal. 1.12	— 1.17	
Raw	gal. 1.10	— 1.15	
Lobelia	oz. —	.75	
Mace, distilled	lb. 3.25	— 4.00	
Expressed	lb. 1.20	— 1.25	
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb. 7.00	— 8.00	
Mustard, artificial	oz. 1.85	— 2.50	
Essential	oz. 1.90	— 1.95	
Mirbane	lb. .35	— .40	
Musk	oz. —	— 1.25	
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.10	— 1.15	
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.00	— 4.50	
Petale, extra	oz. 5.00	— 5.25	
Nutmeg	lb. 1.75	— 2.00	
Olive Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	gal. 3.25	— 3.50	
and 1-gal. cans	gal. 3.10	— 3.35	
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 1.90	— 1.95	
Pompeian	gal. 2.70	— 3.00	
Orange, bitter	lb. 2.25	— 2.50	
Sweet	lb. 3.30	— 3.40	
Origanum, mixture	lb. .35	— .90	
Palm Lagos	lb. .16	— .20	
Kernel	lb. .25	— .30	
Paraffin, Domestic	gal. 1.25	— 1.50	
Light	gal. —		
Russian	gal. —		
Patchouli	oz. 1.60	— 1.80	
Peach Kernels	lb. .45	— .55	
Peanut	gal. 1.35	— 1.45	
Penyroyal	lb. 2.30	— 2.60	
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. —		
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 2.50	— 2.60	
Hotchkiss	lb. 3.00	— 3.25	
Western	lb. 2.50	— 2.60	
Petit Grain	oz. .75	— .85	
Pimenta	lb. 2.10	— 2.50	
Pine Needles	lb. 1.10	— 1.70	
Rape Seed	gal. —	— 1.80	
Rhodinol	oz. —	— 4.00	
Rhodium	oz. .30	— .40	
Rose, Kissanlik, Artificial	oz. 17.00	— 17.50	
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	— 1.15	
Trieste	lb. .75	— .90	
Rosin	gal. .40	— .76	
Rue, pure	oz. .40	— .50	
Sage	oz. —	— .40	
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. 1.30	— 1.35	
Sandalwood, English	lb. 13.00	— 13.75	
West Indian	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	
Sassafras	lb. .80	— .95	
Savin	lb. 9.50	— 10.00	
Spearmint, pure	lb. 2.10	— 2.25	
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal. 1.35	— 1.50	
Spruce	lb. .75	— .90	
Tansy	lb. 3.25	— 3.75	
Tar, U. S. P.	gal. .40	— 5.00	
Thyme, commercial	lb. .35	— .75	
Red, No. 1	lb. 1.55	— 1.65	
White	lb. 1.75	— 2.00	
Whale	gal. .70	— .75	
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 4.00	— 4.50	
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	— 6.50	
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	
Synthetic	lb. 1.30	— 1.40	
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 4.25	— 4.50	
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb. 4.50	— 5.50	
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. 4.50	— 5.50	
Ointment, Citrine	lb. .76	— .83	
Iodine	lb. —	— 1.00	
Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury	lb. 1.16	— 1.25	
1-3 Mercury	lb. .87	— .97	
Zinc Oxide	lb. —	.50	
Opium (Natural)	lb. 30.00	— 31.00	
Granulated	lb. 32.00	— 33.00	
U. S. P. powdered	lb. 32.00	— 33.00	
Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	— 1.45	
Peel, Curacao	lb. .10	— .18	
Orphol	oz. —		
Orris, Florentine	lb. .26	— .30	
Select Finger	lb. 2.40	— 2.50	
Verona	lb. .20	— .25	
Orthoform	oz. —		
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb. Nominal		
incl.	oz. —		
Ovaraden	oz. —	— 1.30	
Ovarin	oz. 5.00	— 5.35	
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 2.00	
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea.	—	— 2.50	
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz. .25	— .30	
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	— .70	
Paraffin	lb. .14	— .16	
Paraform	oz. .14	— .18	
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb. —		
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride)	oz. —		
1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz. —		
Pareira Brava Root	lb. .35	— .40	
Paris Green	lb. .34	— .45	
Parsley Seed	lb. .28	— .33	
Patchouli Leaves	lb. .40	— .50	
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.	—	— 1.75	
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	— 1.00	
Pellitory Root	lb. .45	— .60	
Pennyroyal Herb	lb. .20	— .25	
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb. .30	— .35	
White	lb. .28	— .30	
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .70	— .75	
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb. .25	— .35	
Persian Berries	lb. .45	— .55	
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb. .21	— .27	
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. .24		
Pheno-(L. & F.)	oz. —		
Pheno-bromate	oz. —		
Phenol-bismuth	oz. —		
Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.40	— 1.50	
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	
Photol	oz. —		
Pichi Herb	lb. .22	— .25	
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr. .10	— .12	
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr. .10	— .10	
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea. —	— .40	
Nitrate	gr. .07	— .08	
Saicylate	5 gr. v.	—	
Pink Root, true	lb. .48	— .52	
Piperidine	oz. —	— 1.00	
Piperin	oz. 1.00	— 1.20	
Piperazine	oz. —		
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb. .32	— .45	
Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .28	— .32	
Plaster, calcined	bb. 2.90	— 2.95	
True, dentist's, sifted	bb. 3.20	— 3.25	
Platinite Ammonium Chlor.	15 gr. vials	ea. 1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor.	15 gr. vials	ea. 2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	— .30	
Plumbago, C. P.	oz. .50	— .60	
Podophyllin (Resin)	oz. 3.25	— 3.70	
Poke Berries	lb. .20	— .22	
Root	lb. .16	— .20	
Powdered	lb. .20	— .25	
Poppy Heads	lb. .60	— .70	
Seed blue (Maw)	lb. .85	— .90	
White	lb. .36	— .38	
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. 1.00	— 1.15	
White, sticks	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	
Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.60	— 1.65	
Arsenate	oz. .12	— .15	
Benzonite	oz. .30	— .45	
Bichromate	lb. .55	— .60	
Bicarbonate	lb. 1.70	— 2.30	
Bisulphite, cryst.	lb. —	— .80	
C. P.	lb. 1.00	— 1.25	
Bisulphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.80	
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb. .51	— .55	
Borate	lb. —	.90	
Potassium Bromide	lb. 1.10	— 1.25	
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash)	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	
U. S. P.	lb. —	— 1.45	
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. 1.45	— 1.55	
Chlorate	lb. .71	— .80	
Granulated	lb. .88	— .95	
Powdered	lb. .72	— .80	
Chloride, C. P.	lb. 1.35	— 1.45	
Citrate	lb. 1.95	— 2.05	
Cyanide	lb. 2.50	— 2.75	
Fluoride	lb. 2.30	— 3.00	
Glycerophosphate	oz. .27	— .30	
Hypophosphite	lb. 2.00	— 2.10	
Iodide	lb. 3.25	— 3.50	
Iodate	oz. —	— .35	
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb. —	— 2.80	
Lactophosphate	oz. .20	— .24	
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c. b.	lb. 1.50	— 1.80	
Nitrate	lb. .42	— .48	
Powdered	lb. .40	— .45	
C. P.	lb. .50	— .60	
Permanganate	lb. 4.50	— 4.75	
Phenolsulphonate	oz. —	.32	
C. P.	lb. —		
Prussiate, red	lb. 3.25	— 3.50	
Yellow	lb. 1.20	— 1.35	
Salicylate	oz. .20	— .25	
Sulphate	lb. .80	— .90	
Sulphide	lb. 1.10	— 1.40	
C. P.	lb. .90	— 1.15	
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb. 1.30	— 1.40	
Prickly Ash Bark	lb. .25	— .30	
Powdered Berries	lb. .32	— .37	
Protargol	lb. .20	— .24	
Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	— 5.00	
Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	— .25	
Pyrotanin Blue	oz. 2.50	— 3.00	
Pyridine	oz. —	— .25	
Pyramidon	oz. —	— .80	
Pycnatechin Resublimed	oz. —		
Quassia, rasped	lb. .18	— .22	
Powdered Quassia	lb. .24	— .28	
Quebracho Bark	lb. .35	— .40	
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb. .25	— .30	
Quince Seed	lb. 1.15	— 1.20	
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz. .82	— 1.00	
Sulph.	oz. .47	— .57	
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz. —	— 1.64	
Acetate	oz. —	— 1.81	
Bimurate	oz. —		
Arsenate	oz. —	— 1.60	
Benzonite	oz. —	— 1.60	
Bisulphate	oz. .85	— 1.00	
Carbolate	oz. —		
Citrate	oz. —		
Glycerophosphate	oz. —		
Hydrobromide	oz. —		
Hydrochloride	oz. —		
Hypophosphite	oz. —		
Phenolsulphonate	oz. —		
Phosphate	oz. —		
Lactate	oz. —		
Salicylate	oz. —		
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz. .76	— .77	
5-oz. cans	oz. .81	— .85	
1-oz. cans	oz. .85	— 1.00	
Valerate	oz. —		
Rape Seed, English	lb. .12	— .14	
German	lb. .10	— .12	
Raspberries, dried	lb. .65	— .70	
Red Saunders	lb. .16	— .20	
Rennet, powder	oz. —	.75	
Resin, common	lb. .08	— .10	
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb. 8.00	— 8.25	
Powdered	lb. .12	— .18	
Resor-Bisnol	oz. —		
Resorcin, pure white	oz. 1.45	— 1.55	
Rhatany Root	lb. .35	— .40	
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 1.00	
Rhodol (developer), 1-lb. bottles	lb. —		
incl.	oz. —		
1-oz. bottle	oz. —		
Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .65	— .75	
Clippings	lb. .35	— .45	
Powdered	lb. .75	— .95	
Rochelle Salt	lb. .38	— .43	
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb. —		
incl.	oz. —		
3-oz. bottle, incl.	oz. —		
Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	— 1.20	
Red	lb. 1.90	— 2.15	
Rosemary Flowers	lb. .55	— .60	
Leaves	lb. .25	— .30	
Rotten Stone	lb. .07	— .10	
Rubidium Bromide	oz. —	— 1.76	
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea. 2.00	— 2.25	

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	1.70
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	— 13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Salquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .65
Sanguinaria (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'oz.		—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Seneca Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—
3-oz.	oz.	—	—
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root) lb.	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.53	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.55	— .60
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacina (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .26
White Cont's	lb.	.28	— .35
Soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole Cut	lb.	.12	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks	—	.85	—
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.75	— .85
Benzene	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02%	— .06
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.55	— .60
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	—	— 2.60
Carbon (Sal Soda) ... 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
C. P., cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02%	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02%	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02%	— .04
Iodide (oz. 37-40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9lb.	lb.	—	—
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .20
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenosulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .12
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8lb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	3.00	— 3.10
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermacti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .74
Aromatic	lb.	.60	— .65
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.50	— .60
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Stovain, 3/4 oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	.275	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1/4th oz.	lb.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., 1/8th oz. v.	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, 1/8-oz. v.	lb.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, 5/8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, 1/4th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.37	— .39
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.38	— .40
Sulfonated, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphomethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonylethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphophytol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.65	— 2.75
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.80	— .90
No. Carolina, pt. cans ..	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	.75	— .80
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thalline sulphate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea ..	lb.	—	— .35
Thebromine	oz.	—	— 1.90
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	18.25	— 21.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	15.00	— 15.75
Thyroids	lb.	—	— 16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.70	— .80
Oxide, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Toluene	lb.	—	—
Tolpyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tomentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	—
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	.26	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	.24	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7	oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.v. 14	oz.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— .96
Belgian	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Vanillin	oz.	—	—
Veratrine	oz.	—	—
Sulphate	oz.	—	—
Verdigris, Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.53	— .55
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	.15	— .18
White	lb.	.15	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	.77	— .85
Barrels	gal.	.65	— .71
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.60	— .70
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	—
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzote	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.25	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Gran. free from As.	oz.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.65	— .75
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Saliylate	lb.	—	—
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	— 13.00
oz.	—	— 1.00	—

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc.

Entered for Consumption March 23 to April 2, 1917

AMMONIUM SULPHATE— 20 cases, C. L. Huisking, Tokio.	227 cases lemon (in transit) Messina. 51 cases lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
BARKS—	GUMS—
31 bags buckthorn, J. H. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.	146 bags, 13 cases arabic, Thurston & Braidi, Liverpool. 200 bags chicle, American Chicle Co., Antonio.
75 bags buckthorn, V. A. Garcia, Marseilles.	6 cases olibanum, Arthur Stallmann & Co., Bombay.
82 bags mangrove, Haley Hammond Co., Majunga.	
20 bags mangrove, A. Klipstein & Co., Majunga.	
BEANS—	HERBS—
67 cases vanilla, Marquardt & Co., Marseilles.	36 bales medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles. 11 bales medicinal, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Marseilles.
65 cases vanilla, Thurston & Braidi, Marseilles.	
138 cases vanilla, (in transit) Marseilles.	
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—	LEAVES—
4 cases, E. Schule, Marseilles.	18 bales buchu, Overton & Co., Majunga. 21 bales various, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles.
8 cases, Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten, Marseilles.	8 bales various, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
COLOCYNTH—	40 bales various, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles. 46 bales rose, Arthur Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
11 bales, Schieffelin & Co., Marseilles.	15 bales savory, Old & Wallace, Marseilles.
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—	30 bales savory, J. Kissock & Co., Marseilles.
27 bags cochineal, Hagemeyer Trading Co., Havana.	60 bales senna, Arthur Stallman, Bombay.
100 cases dyewood extract, C. E. Chapel Co., Marseilles.	
25 cases orchil, Chas. Reisig, Marseilles.	LICORICE—
ESSENTIAL OILS—	50 cases extract, Arquimbau & Ramee, Barcelona.
75 drums aniseed, Colgate & Co., Singapore.	
5 cases almond, Dodge & Olcott Co., Barcelona.	LOGWOOD—
5 drums citronella, Colgate & Co., Colombo.	97 barrels extract, Logwood Products Corporation, Curacao.
9 cases, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.	
19 cases, (in transit) Barcelona.	MYROBALANS—
7 cases, Carrera & Co., Havana.	2,715 bags, Haley Hammond & Co., Genoa.
1 case, C. G. Euler, Marseilles.	
1 case, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.	OILS—
1 case, J. Manheimer, Marseilles.	1,021 tons cocoanut, in bulk, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila.
12 cases, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.	
50 cases lemon, C. G. Euler, Messina.	ROOTS—
50 cases lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.	10 bags, doggrass, H. R. Lathrop & Co., London.

SPECULATION IN GOLDEN SEAL ROOT CAUSES FLURRY IN NEW YORK MARKET

Varying Views in the Trade as to Supplies Available —Oregon Grape Root Used as Substitute by Some Consumers

Golden seal after a slight advance several weeks ago has been hovering around \$5.25 a pound, and the uncertainty of the next move is holding the attention of dealers and consumers. The demand for the root has quieted down in the past week or two but this is not taken as a criterion for any future move. Golden seal has always received more or less speculative attention and some dealers thought that they saw an attempt at manipulation in the activity that encouraged the last advance.

Several of the large factors in this article flooded the market with inquiries for the root a few weeks ago presumably to obtain supplies to fill some unusually large orders. Trade opinion was divided as to the motives behind these tactics, some becoming imbued with the idea that a scarcity was implied, and themselves became purchasers.

The largest inquiries at this time were from recognized factors in the trade who are now soliciting golden seal from dealers whom they formerly supplied. Many of the dealers with supplies on hand refused to accept the price bid with the result that the market took on an appearance of firmness and prices advanced.

On the other hand there are sellers who believe available supplies are ample to meet all requirements until the season opens for the collection of new stock. In this quarter is expressed the opinion that the attractive prices paid for the root have also greatly stimulated production. It has been stated that each year the wild or uncultivated plant is becoming scarcer accounting for the advancing values, but that increased production will soon assure an abundance of the root, and that the cultivated will soon make up the deficiency.

It is also asserted that the high prices have caused some of the large consumers to discontinue the use of

golden seal for various purposes in favor of Berberis Aquifolium or Oregon grape root. It is acknowledged that golden seal is greatly indebted for its medicinal virtues to berberine which is also a constituent of Oregon grape root. The former contains almost 4 per cent and the latter a little over 2 per cent of berberine. Whether or not there is any truth in the report that Oregon grape root has replaced golden seal in some of its uses, it is a fact that there has been an unusually large demand for Oregon grape root in the last few months and prices have been advanced from 9 and 10 cents a pound to 18 cents and 20 cents.

MASTER CATALOGUE FOR DRUGGISTS' USE

W. L. Chandler, assistant treasurer of the Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind., is working out a plan for a master catalogue which he has submitted to the National Association of Purchasing Agents. His idea in brief is that when a buyer needs price lists or data pertaining to any material, he will turn to his single master catalogue of loose sheet variety, where he will expect to find full information supplied by various sellers.

This information will include price lists, weights, freight rates, discounts, and any other data of value to the buyer. Failing to find sufficient information there, the buyer will consult his buyer's guide for the names of those who supply such material. The guide will indicate which of these sellers are prepared to supply sheets or booklets to fit his master catalogue. He will then send his usual inquiries to those sellers. His letterhead will bear a neat symbol indicating that he is equipped with and prefers data for the standard master catalogue.

As applied to the drug trade all catalogues, price lists and announcements would be of uniform size, 8½ by 11 inches, and would be kept in standard vertical letter files. It is believed the system would simplify the work of druggists and that the druggists would keep many lists that now find their way to the waste basket because of the many sizes and shapes that fail to fit the filing system in use.

TRACE SOURCES OF ILLICIT NARCOTIC SALES AND FRAME NEW STATE LAWS

Magistrates Association Finds Six Reasons for Wide Distribution in the Underworld—New Features of Bill Drawn by the Whitney Committee

The State Legislative Committee on Public Health has before it four bills to control the sale of habit-forming drugs. The Whitney bill is offered by the Joint Legislative Committee which recently investigated conditions in this state, and the Mills bill by the State Magistrates Association. There are also bills by Senator Dunnigan and Assemblyman Fertig.

Among the new features introduced by the Whitney legislative committee is a provision stating that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail, give away, furnish or traffic in any of the drugs mentioned.

Another provision says that if a prescription is issued to a person addicted to the use of any of the drugs mentioned such prescription shall contain a statement that the same has been issued in a case of addiction.

Regarding order blanks, it is proposed that the official order blanks shall be serially numbered in triplicate form instead of in duplicate as under the old law. Continuing, this provision reads: "Such official order shall be furnished by the State Health Board to any duly licensed physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist or veterinarian, who shall have reported to the State Board of Health as hereinafter provided, and to all wholesale dealers and jobbers in drugs on which official order must be written all orders for the purchase of any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter for the use of such physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist or veterinarian or for the purchase thereof by all wholesale dealers and jobbers in drugs." It states further that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, furnish or dispose of to the professional men mentioned or for wholesale dealers or jobbers in drugs to do so without first receiving from the professional men named an official order blank as provided by this section.

The committee wants every person, or any wholesale dealer or jobber in drugs to have any of the drugs enumerated in his possession after July 1, 1917, except when the same shall have been received pursuant to a written order of the purchaser thereof on the official order blank mentioned and except when such person having in his possession such drugs shall also have, delivered a duplicate of such order blank to the State Department of Health as in the section required.

The Committee would require every person, corporation or institution affected to file with the State Department of Health before July 10th of each year a verified itemized statement of all of the drugs mentioned in his or its possession on July 1st of the year in which such statement is filed. It wants any inventory or statement verified by oath or affirmation.

Under the proposed ruling each professional man, wholesale dealer and jobber will have to file with the State Board of Health, within ten days after July 1, 1917, a report giving his name, residence, age and occupation and the place where he practiced such profession or business within the two years next preceding the filing of the report.

Any person who, for the purpose of obtaining any of the drugs or to evade any of the provisions of the article, falsely represents himself to be a licensed professional man or an importer, manufacturer, or dealer engaged in the conduct of a lawful business in drugs, or who shall make any false report, return or certificate, required by the provisions of the article, "shall be guilty of a felony," if the measure becomes a law.

It is held unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish to any person other than a duly licensed professional man, an instrument commonly called a hypodermic syringe or hypodermic needle without the order of a duly licensed professional man. Those violating this proposed law would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Other recommendations of the committee provide for the commitment of habitual drug users, regulate the preservation of records, fees, inspections and provide that the act shall take effect July 1, 1917.

A report of the Committee on Drug Evil of the State Magistrates Association has been issued by Judge Cornelius F. Collins, chairman. The report says the question of the causes of the great distribution of narcotics in the underworld can be summarized as follows:

1.—The smuggling of crude opium from which the morphine or heroin is made—heroin because the other drugs have become negligible from the standpoint of underworld distribution.

2.—Under the Harrison law no order blank is required for drugs exported into foreign countries from the United States and it is undoubtedly true that heroin is exported from this country to Canada, Mexico and Cuba and smuggled back into the country across the border into Buffalo and into Detroit. Down in Florida you can get the drug almost as easily as you can get tobacco.

3.—Thievery on the part of employees of manufacturers and wholesalers who have tried honestly to live up to the law, but who have been careless and thefts have been committed on their premises by those who were induced to do it by the payment of large sums of money.

4.—The type of medical practitioner who is unprincipled and dishonorable and a disgrace to his profession. Happily this type is very small. Such doctors use the cloak of their profession for distributing the drug and under the existing law, if they are careful, they cannot be detected. The only men of this type we convict in the Court of Special Sessions are absolutely careless.

5.—The "rat"—who can go around to the doctors he knows prescribe the drug loosely, and in the course of a day can cover 10 or 12 in New York City; he can go to Jersey City and if necessary Philadelphia and get more prescriptions. He brings to New York the collected result of all these prescriptions, and his employers dilute it and bottle it and make it up into "decks."

6.—It is suspected, also, that there is some illegal manufacturing—perhaps by the men engaged in smuggling the crude opium.

Changes in the Whitney bill to control the drug evil were urged by the committee of the State Committee of Magistrates having the narcotic question in charge, at a meeting in New York, last week. It was the sense of the committee that two amendments were needed to the law, one compelling physicians to make a third copy of all prescriptions for narcotics to be sent to the Board of Health, the second that the Board of Health be informed as to the exact amount of narcotics kept in stock by all physicians.

SODIUM PERMANGANATE NOW IN USE

Demands for potassium permanganate for its oxidization value are so great, and available supplies of the basic potassium so small and uncertain, that some chemical manufacturers have turned their attention to the manufacture of sodium permanganate. At present offerings of the sodium salt are limited to a concentrated solution. It was stated that a gallon of one such product was equal in oxidization properties to one pound of potassium permanganate crystals, but that the difference in cost was greatly in favor of the sodium permanganate solution.

According to one manufacturer sodium permanganate solution was finding a good outlet among the bleachers. He said that it was being used successfully as a bleaching agent in the textile industry and in the bleaching of sponges. Its value in chemistry as a substitute has not been fixed, said this producer, but experiments were being made and results so far obtained were sufficiently satisfactory to encourage the belief that the use of a pure sodium permanganate will answer for that of potassium permanganate in many instances.

Stocks of what purported to be potassium cyanide and sold as such, on analysis proved to be nothing more or less than sodium cyanide chloride mixture. The goods were picked up in Japan and sent to this country in fairly large quantities. So far all handlers appear innocent of any intention to defraud and restitution is being made all along the line. How the mistake occurred no one seems to know, but samples of the cyanide tested potassium cyanide, while tests from the supplies sent revealed the sodium salt.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE FACES LACK OF RAILROAD FREIGHT FACILITIES

Presidents of Roads Admit They Are Unable to Furnish Better Transportation—Must Have More Money Immediately to Meet Crisis

The statements of the railroad presidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission in support of the application of the railroads for a freight rate increase which would yield a total of about \$400,000,000 a year, admit that the roads have failed to supply adequate transportation for American business needs, but declare that the railroads must have more money to improve the service.

F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie, said: "The Erie railroad fell down because it went into the winter with power depleted to about 80 per cent of its normal operation, with cars to about a like proportion, and it had no money to employ help to transform its deficient equipment into its normal condition, for the reason that its costs had mounted up beyond any precedent and beyond its ability to foresee."

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio and head of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, said that, while the lack of facilities of the roads was an item of unpreparedness to be considered, the expansion of railroad facilities was a bigger question for this country than a strike or a war.

"They cannot be expanded," he said, "without credit, and that credit is dependent upon what private investors can do otherwise with their money."

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central Railroad said that while it cost \$35,500,000 to run the New York Central proper in 1916, it would cost \$21,000,000 more in 1917.

Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven, said that the line had had great trouble in keeping its men because of high wages offered by manufacturers.

Mr. Elliott said the Adamson law would cost the New Haven \$1,500,000; that there would be other wage increases; that coal would cost \$3,300,000 more this year, and that all increase in operation for 1917 on the New Haven would be \$10,300,000. In a review of the financial situation of the road, including the factor of \$43,000,000 in notes maturing May 1st, he said, its interest charges would be about \$700,000 more than last year, making additional yearly costs of \$11,000,000. He added that from July 1st last up to January 31st the road paid \$700,000 above fixed charges.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, said that last year, the best in its history, the B. & O. earned \$160,000,000, but that that paid only 5 per cent on the common stock, with \$2,500,000 surplus. He said that in 1917 the cost of materials would increase \$5,500,000; the coal bill at least \$2,500,000; the eight-hour day will cost \$2,000,000, and the total increased cost of maintenance \$11,000,000. He said that, unless the road got higher rates, or let its property run down, it could not pay dividends.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania System, said that the condition of the railroads presented a menace to the country, not alone to the owners of the properties but as affecting the international situation.

"It is absolutely essential," he said, "that the railroads of this country shall be in splendid working order, not only workable physically but in a position to fulfill their full duties to meet what we all believe is coming—a crisis in our history—and to do it effectively and properly."

"Under present conditions, rates and revenues of the carriers, we believe this to be impossible."

J. H. Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine, said his road would have to pay an additional fuel bill of \$4,000,000 in 1917; that its rate on coal by water had been 60 cents a ton; that now it is \$3 a ton. He said that, because of the large passenger business to the suburbs of Boston, the Adamson law would cost the Boston & Maine heavily; he placed that increase at \$1,000,000. The higher price of materials, he said, would add another \$1,000,000 to the road's extra 1917 expenditures for operation.

J. J. Bernet, President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, said his road had broken down in its duty to the country last year. The net earnings of his

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road for 1916, he said, were \$1,655,000, and that there would be \$1,538,000 increase in operating costs this year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Natura Chemical Corporation; capital, \$100,000; chemicals, drugs; I. M. Weiss, R. C and F. E. Holland, 140 Goulding Ave., Buffalo, New York.

The Arista Corporation; capital, \$100,000; toilet articles, pharmaceutical preparations; J. F. Gagan, D. F. Sheehan, A. H. Ives, 422 West 115th street, New York.

A. L. Gosselin Corporation; capital, \$50,000; chemicals, dyes, dyestuffs, food products, canned goods J. E. Roesser, J. R. Meyer, A. L. Gosselin, 120 West 59th street, New York.

Robert Rauth, Inc., Newark, N. J.; capital, \$50,000; manufacture and deal in resin products, chemicals and brewers' supplies. Robert Sims, Newark, Emil Breitenfeld, Sol Sholes, New York.

StyLux Manufacturing Co. Inc.; capital, \$10,000; rubber, cement, varnishes, paints, enamels, chemicals. H. E. Herman, E. A. Falk, J. A. Bravy, 254A Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rhinecliff Manufacturing Co. Inc.; capital, \$10,000; toilet, medicinal, household preparations. J. E. Duross, B. F. and R. B. Schultz, Rhinecliff.

Charles L. Payne Chemicals and Specialties Co. Inc., capital, \$10,000; drugs, chemicals, toilet articles; R. F. Lewis, V. De Bois, C. L. Payne, 31 Union Square

Capital Increases—Utica Chemical Co. Inc., Utica, New York, \$30,000 to \$200,000.

The Hoffmann-LaRoche Chemical Works, Manhattan, \$25,000 to \$125,000

Authorizations—Penn Keystone Co. Inc., Wilmington, Del., Keystone, rotten stone, paint rock, paint, pigment, ores, metals, minerals, \$225,000; representative, M. Meyer, 35 East 21st street, New York.

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	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	26	28
do preferred	52½	55
By-Products Coke	157	161
Casein Co. of America	43	48
Davison Chemical	41	43
Dow Chemical	230	240
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	94	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	515	545
Grasselli Chemical	240	248
Hooker Electro. Chemical	80	...
do preferred	84	89
Kentucky Solvay	240	270
Merrimac Chemical	86	90
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	17	21
do preferred	20	21
Mulford Co. H. K.	66	68
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	101	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	90	95
Rollin Chemical	50
do preferred	100	...
Semet Solvay Co.	275	283
Semet Solvay rights	35	36½
Smith Agricultural Chemical	135	...
Solvay Process	305	325
Standard Chemical	110	125

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